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ON REVISITING AMERICA.

MR. ZANGWILL'S NEW
IMPRESSIONS.

The *Westminster Gazette* writes:—
Mr. Israel Zangwill is just back from
America. His previous visit to the States
was in 1908, when his play "The Melting
Pot" was produced. He was a guest of
Roosevelt at the White House on that
occasion, and Roosevelt's secretary is
publishing a book on the visit which is
coming out now as a newspaper serial.
He expresses the utmost surprise at
Zangwill having ventured to argue with
Roosevelt. The discussion was about
American divorce. Roosevelt contended
that the Americans regarded the marriage
bond as sacredly as any other people, and
Zangwill took the opposite view.

Mr. Zangwill said he noticed a good
deal of change since his visit fifteen years
ago: "There is a relaxation in the fibre
of the people and less efficiency, probably
due to prosperity and the restricted im-
migration, which results in a lack of com-
petition. One of the great problems is
the creeping up of Negroes from the
South, where they are leaving the cotton
fields deserted. They are to be seen
everywhere as employees in hotels, in cars,
etc. There is a high standard of living
and very little unemployment, but prices
are very high, though there are a large
number of cheap coins in the slot restau-
rants."

Mr. Zangwill said he picked up two
English things in America, the whisky
habit and golf; now he is back he is
dropping the whisky habit, but not the
golf. There are more cocktail shakers
and hip flasks being sold in the United
States now than ever before in the his-
tory of the country. There are, however,
a great many people who are unable to
get wines or spirits, but the destruction
of respect for the law was very harmful.

AGE AND YOUTH.

Mr. Zangwill stayed with a millionaire
of his acquaintance, who had not only a
private golf course but one for his ser-
vants.

"We Moderns," Mr. Zangwill's new
play, was produced at Washington at
Christmas, and is now running at the
Gaiety, New York. It had a very good
reception, and was splendidly acted, not-
ably by O. P. Heggie and Helen Hayes,
who has a genius for comedy. The play
deals with the clash between the old and
young generations. "On the first night,"
Mr. Zangwill said, "I was sitting in a
box next to an American lady who was
a stranger to me. At the end of the
play she turned to me and said, 'Mr.
Zangwill, how did you know my child-
ren?' which shows the development of
the younger generation is proceeding on
identical lines in both countries."

The New York theatres are run
largely by Jews. Miss Levinson has a
theatre on the East side, where Yeats is
played, and there is a sort of art theatre
where one can see 'freakish plays from
all countries. There is a Shaw cult, and
Shaw is played with the greatest rever-
ence. I saw his new play 'St. Joan,' and
thought the third act was perhaps the
finest thing he had ever done, because
it is objective. The acting on the whole
is better in America than here—plays run
to money, that would make English man-
agers' mouths water, and are considered
comparative failures. It is said no play
is allowed to stay on the Broadway that
doesn't make about 10,000 dollars a
week. Literature and drama are terribly
commercialised, and only best sellers
in books and greatest draws in plays can
exist. I saw a fantastic play called
'Moonlight,' by an American author,
which was of outstanding merit, and 'Out-
ward Bound' is drawing large houses.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

"I was the guest of the Western
Authors' Society and Canadian Authors'
Society, Toronto, and the Canadian Club,
like Foch and Lloyd George, I was
asked to lay a wreath on the grave of
Lincoln. It was perhaps more in place
that I should do so than the other two
as my ideas are nearer Lincoln's. Lincoln
showed victory and magnanimity. Lloyd
George and Foch showed victory, and I
show magnanimity. I found the Ameri-
can people very amiable and lovable, and
there is a great deal of brotherhood and
fraternity. There are a large number of
people who are unable to find political
or cultural expressions, and are swamp-
ed by minorities. When I was in New
York I remarked that the Americans
were the best half-educated people in
the world, and Dr. Nicholas Murray
Butler, President of the Columbia Uni-
versity, New York, replied: 'Mr. Zang-
will, you are flattering them.' The
Chicago Daily News sent an interviewer
to the head of the Ku Klux Klan, it
took him three weeks to get to the Grand
Wizard, and he had to get at him
through five armed men. I was inter-
viewed on the Chief's views, and the two
interviews were published in parallel
columns. "When clothed in white sheets
and masks the Ku Klux Klan seemed
sinister and significant, but when clothed
in argument they were naked." Mr.
Zangwill added that during his visit
sandwichmen paraded the streets exhibit-
ing placards. In front was written,
"Send him back to England," and on
the back "Never lend money to John
Bull; he won't pay."

600 MILLION TIMES.

MAGNIFYING POWER OF NEW
MICROSCOPE.

Professor Siedentopf, of the Zeiss works,
Jena, has constructed a microscope mag-
nifying 25,000 diameters.
The present-day high-power microscope
will magnify a thousand, to fifteen hun-
dred diameters, which means that it will
make an object appear to the eye one
or two million times its actual size in
area. With a magnification of 25,000
diameters, or more than 600 million times
in area, many of our theories about the
structure of things in chemistry and
medicine may be put to the test and
doubts solved.

SHARK'S FINS.

A CHINESE DINNER ESSENTIAL.

Despite their name, says the *Chinese
Economic Bulletin*, all shark's fins, the
pieces of resistance of the formal or semi-
formal Chinese dinner, do not come from
sharks. Many do, of course, and thus they
have received their name, but fins of
several varieties of fish are prepared and
go into the now famous food. It is difficult
to explain why fins have become so popu-
lar on the menu that a dinner is not
considered well ordered unless the main
course served is 'shark's fins,' but such is
the case in many parts of China. It is cus-
tomary to speak of the dish as having
a particularly delicate flavour, but as a
matter of fact there is no flavour unless
a mild odour may be so called.

The Chinese gentleman who wishes to
invite six or eight important friends to a
restaurant to dinner seats them about a
single round table and they take food from
bowls placed in the centre. A 'shark's
fin dinner,' as a meal pretending to be
somewhat extravagant is called, costs \$10
or more in Shanghai. This sum secures
dishes sufficient to serve a small party. If
the friends come in for a short supper and
are served with a single large bowl, the
cost is \$4 or \$5. The fins, of course,
are to be had in several qualities, and in
 Canton the epicure may pay \$80 or more
for a large dish, without supplementary
courses. Among the varieties to be had
are 'whole' and 'scattered.' Those
called 'whole' are of the better quality,
while scattered indicates that particles
are used.

Fins are always dried before shipping
and the cook receives them in this form.
The dish prepared of fins alone is gelati-
nous and of a stringy texture, reminding one
of the mackerel. The first step in pre-
paring for the table is to parboil them
two or three hours until they become soft.
Then the surface is scraped and thorough
washing takes out fine sand which may
have become imbedded in the skin.

ELIMINATING THE ODOUR.

After this they are given another long
boiling, but even with the extensive boil-
ing and soaking they retain a disagreeable
odour. The fins are then washed in a num-
ber of changes of cold water, this process
largely eliminating smell. Three or four
days are usually given to preparing for
the table, as the greater time taken reduces
the odour more. After this they may be
seasoned with crab, herring, chicken or
other meat, or with vegetables. Herring
is usually added in spring while in winter
vegetables are added, in which case the
restaurant price for a given size bowl is
lower. It is the custom to use corianders
in preparing the dish, thus adding to the
deliciousness of the food. Brown sugar,
sauce, and sugar candy, are sometimes
added.

With this dish occupying such an import-
ant place on the Chinese menu, there is
naturally a restaurant where it is not
always ready to be served on short notice.
At many restaurants in the city, a person
may have a simple shark's fin meal for \$1.
of 1 1/2 pounds. A variety known as
Wukow is the best for stewed dishes. This
is bought, dry, for upward of \$5 a catty
of 1 1/3 pounds. A variety known as
"Manila" sells for \$7.50 or more a catty.
A grade known as "paired" is shipped
from Shanghai from Hongkong, the name
being given because the fins are small and
it is the custom that two of these be used
for a large bowl. These are \$8 or more
a catty. Those from Fukien and Formosa
bring from \$3 to \$4 a catty. Occasionally
single fins from these latter places are to
be seen in the market weighing two catties
or more, but the average is considerably
smaller.

The fisherman operating along the coast
of Fukien send a large quantity of fins
to market, as in fact do those fishing all
along the southern and lower eastern
coasts of China, and importations are con-
siderable from Formosa and from ports in
the tropics west of China. Most Fukien
fishermen dispose of their catch to shops
along Lower Hangchow street, Fochow,
there being fifty or more dealers there, who
prepare and dry for the market. The fins
and tails are not the only parts sold, as
one of the arts practiced is that of shredd-
ing and drying skin, which is put up in
bundles looking like yellow gelatinous
string. This, too, is one of the varieties
of 'shark's fins.'

COMPENSATION TO IRISH LOYALISTS.

In the House of Lords on March 5th
attention was called by Lord Macleay to
the claims of Irish loyalists for compensa-
tion in respect of damage and injury to
person and property. He moved for
papers and suggested a Committee of In-
quiry.
Lord Arnold, Under-Secretary of the
Colonial Office, said great efforts had been
made to compensate those who had suffered,
and, as to pre-terrace damage, 24,000 out
of 40,000 claims had been disposed of,
awards being made to 9,000 claimants.
On the question of compensation as a
whole, Lord Arnold doubted whether any
Government had made more continued and
generous provision for those who had suf-
fered than the British Government.
The motion for papers was agreed to.

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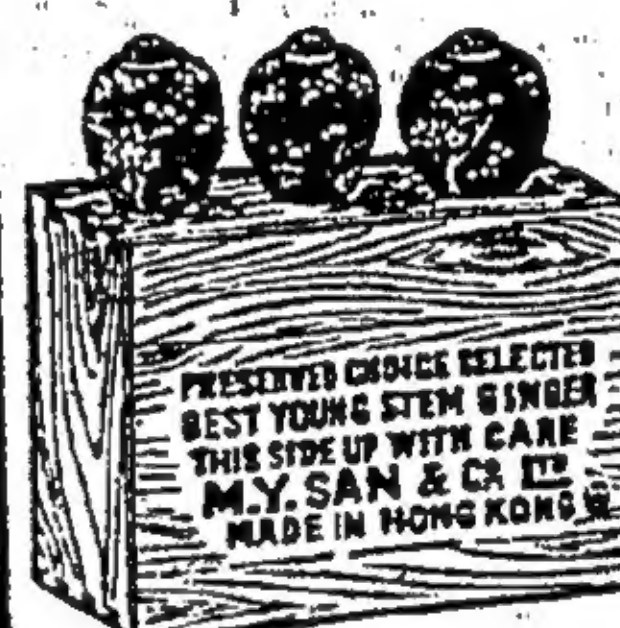
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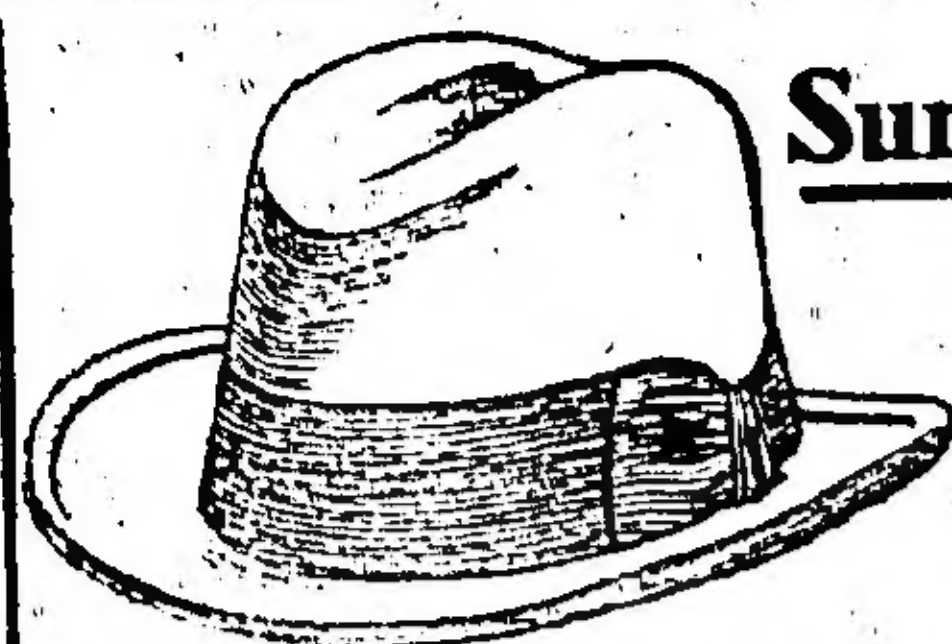
Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Geoffrey
Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd
instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the
copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, etc., etc." which His Royal
Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely
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PREHISTORIC CHINA.

GRAVEYARD OF SKULLS AND BONES

PAPER BY DR. TING.

The Peking Historical Association had the privilege, on April 19th, of hearing a paper by Dr. Y. K. Ting, the Chinese geologist and historian, in which the latest news about paleontological finds in China were combined in an illuminating way with data from old Chinese literature. The title of the paper was: *Prehistoric China in the Light of Recent Researches*. The following is an account of the paper, without pretension to completeness or to technical accuracy.

Paleolithic man begins in Europe about the middle of the pleistocene period. In China, the pleistocene is extremely coarse. In only two places is there found under the loess a thin layer of sand with another thin layer of gravel under it, which is probably middle pleistocene, and is called the San Men series, from the place where it was discovered by Dr. Ting.

In Siberia remains of paleolithic man have been discovered in 1886 near Krasnoyarsk, in sand below loess, mixed with remains of the horse, the bison, the mammoth and the wool-haired rhinoceros. This proved that loess belongs to the late pleistocene period.

Nothing of paleolithic man was known in China until last year, when Father Liébert and Teilhard de Chardin discovered paleolithic remains in three places in Ordos, at the bend of the Yellow River.

In one of them, the implements found were typically Mousterian, chipped on one side and retouched at the edge. The animal remains included eggs of the prehistoric ostrich, and the wool-haired rhinoceros. In the second there was in addition the mammoth and an antelope existing now only in tropical Africa. In two places these deposits were under the loess.

These remarkable discoveries, besides establishing the fact of the existence of paleolithic man in China have also shown that Mousterian before the formation of loess.

YANG SHAO CULTURE.

Then the speaker gave an account of Dr. J. G. Anderson's work, some of which is very recent news communicated to Dr. Ting in personal letters.

In 1920 near Shanhaikwan and later in the same year in Honan, at Yang Shao, Dr. Anderson found neolithic deposits including among others two kinds of pottery, one coarse and the other polychrome. At Yang Shao a veritable graveyard was found, the numerous skulls and bones of which are being studied by Dr. Black and Dr. Stevenson. Just now Dr. Anderson is in Kansu, where he has discovered some kitchen middens, also containing two sorts of pottery, one of which is polychrome. But the most interesting discovery in Kansu is that of some small copper objects, found together with neolithic stone implements.

All these remains seem to belong to one culture which may be called the Yang Shao culture. The stone implements are very well polished, so they cannot be older than the neolithic period. The pottery is made on the potter's wheel. The only animal remains, practically, are those of the pig (an animal which is not kept by Mongolians and Tibetans). Vessels of clay which are found in these remains resemble the *Ting* and *Li* bronze vessels which are characteristic of the Chou dynasty. Cowrie shell-money is found, particularly in the mouths of the skulls, it being an old Chinese custom to place coins in the mouths of the dead. It seems therefore that the Yang Shao people were true Chinese, a conclusion which the close study of the skeletons found will not doubt confirm.

Dr. Ting then proceeded in a most interesting way to compare the results of paleontology with those of the most recent research in Chinese ancient history. It seems possible to determine approximately from historical records when iron and copper were first used in China.

POTS MADE IN 2700 B.C.

As late as 650 B.C. when a feudal lord in Honan went to Ch'u, the king of Ch'u presented him with a lot of bronze and then regretted it, being afraid that this bronze would be used for the making of weapons. This shows that at that time weapons were not yet made of iron. A legend says that iron was discovered by the people of Wu and Yueh (Southern Kiangsu and Chekiang). The character for iron is composed of the character for Lu, Eastern barbarian, and of the character for metal, and so can be interpreted "the metal of the Lu barbarians."

A writer of the Han Dynasty has a very striking passage in which he makes a good guess at the different cultural ages. He writes that in Shen Nung's time, magical power resided in stone implements; that, in Hung Ti's time that magical power passed to jade with which weapons were made; that in the great Yu's time that power passed to bronze (or copper, the character may mean both) thanks to which the great canals were excavated; but now, he concludes, the magical force is found in iron.

The polychrome pottery discovered in the Yang Shao deposits has been judged by experts to be contemporary of the Mediterranean polychrome. Professor Franke's hypothesis as to its date is 2700 B.C. As this pottery is found with copper objects, and thus precedes the bronze age, this would agree with the idea of the Han writer that bronze began with Yu, i.e. about 2200. We may say, then, that the Yang Shao culture immediately preceded the Hsia dynasty.

Dr. Ting is thus able to give a tentative chronology of the beginning of the different cultural ages in China.

Southern Egypt and Beginning of China, Europe, Chaldaea
Iron Age 600 B.C. 900 1200
Bronze Age 2200 2500 3500
Copper Age 2500 2700 4500
(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE UN LUNG BUS COLLISION.

EVIDENCE OF A TICKET COLLECTOR.

The case in which two drivers, are charged with manslaughter, arising out of the recent collision of two buses on the Un Lung Bridge, in the New Territories, when four people were killed and many others injured, was continued before Mr. Lindsay yesterday afternoon. The evidence of various witnesses showed that at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 8th April another bus of the same Company met with an accident at Ching Lung Tan, the bus being overturned.

The conductor of Bus No. 1924 (one of the buses concerned in the collision) said the bus left Ping Shan with over 20 passengers. The number allowed by the licence was 22. Arriving at Ping Shan, Police Sergeant Stinson stopped the bus and turned away 7 passengers in excess of the number allowed. He (the conductor) did not know at what speed the bus was going at when it collided. He was collecting fares at the time. Suddenly he was knocked senseless. When he regained consciousness, about ten minutes later, he found that his bus had been wrecked. In reply to Traffic Inspector Kent, he said that after the Sergeant had turned away the excess passengers the driver scolded him for allowing people to board the bus when it was full. Witnesses told the driver that it was very difficult to stop people from boarding the bus as there were two entrances.

The case was again adjourned.

MASTER OF THE "TAI LEE" FINED.

DISCHARGING SEAMEN WITHOUT SANCTION OF HARBOUR MASTER.

Captain J. Webster, Master of the s.s. *Tai Lee*, was summoned before the Marine Court yesterday, for (1) unlawfully discharging two seamen without the sanction of the Harbour Master; and (2) unlawfully shipping four seamen to do duty on board.

Captain Webster pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. G. W. Coys, Departmental Shipping Master, stated that he visited the ship and mustered the crew and found men whose names were not on the articles. This action was the result of the complaints made by two seamen who said they had been discharged.

Captain Webster said that he had nothing to do with the men or their payment. The changes took place without his knowledge.

The Magistrate (Lieut. Comdr. Conway Hake, R.N.R.) made some strong comments on Captain Webster's methods of maintaining discipline and control. In view of the gravity of the situation as regards piracy, this amounted, he said, to neglect of duty.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

The Yang Shao culture would be contemporary with the beginning of the copper age or might just precede it, say about 3000 B.C.

Chinese civilization then would not be much older than that of Southern Europe. Of course there are so far too few finds to say anything quite definitely.

The reason for which there are no paleontological remains before those of the Ordos, in other words, the cause of the thinness of the pleistocene layer seems to be, according to Dr. Ting, that the pleistocene period was not one in which erosion took place and the loess formation began, so that sediments did not form in China before the Mousterian period.

SOUTH CHINA'S NEGROES.

And why are there no remains for the period between the Ordos and the Yang Shao cultures? That was the period during which the loess deposits were formed. Now loess formation means a cold and dry climate. The loess period corresponds to that of greatest glaciation in Europe. The dryness then prevailing in China prevented the glaciations, but the climatic conditions were unfavourable to human life.

However loess formation must have ended long before the time of the Yang Shao culture; further research will undoubtedly reveal earlier cultures.

As to why no culture younger than that of Yang Shao has been found, Dr. Anderson's hypothesis is that soon afterwards rubbish began to be used as manure, so that villages did not leave remains; traces of these later cultures would thus be found only on the sites of old towns. While the loess was forming in North China, it is quite likely that South China was inhabited. Dr. Ting's hypothesis is that those inhabitants were possibly negroes such as are now living in the Philippines, in the Andaman Islands and in the islands near Formosa; and traces of which are still found in Yunnan. About 225 A.C. a Roman merchant who from Tonkin visited the king of Wu, was given by him twenty negro slaves taken in a war in Southern Annam. This race could not have developed if the loess region had not been protecting it from the more advanced races on the West.

At the close of the loess period, the Ainu, the Igorotes, and the Esquimaux moved eastwards passing to the North of China; and the ancestors of the Mon-Khmers, Shans, Lolo, Tibetans and finally Chinese, arrived from the West, the ancestors of the Chinese being possibly the Yang Shao people. However, as culture may migrate without the people themselves migrating, it is possible that the Yang Shao people may already have been residents of this country before they received their culture from Western Asia. —*Chung Mei News Agency.*

YOUR
LAST
CHANGE
OF SEEING
THE HUNCHBACK
OF NOTRE DAME
is
TO-NIGHT

as the Film leaves for Shanghai
To-morrow per s.s. *Szechuen*.

Times of Performance

2.30, 7 p.m., 9.20

THE CORONET

STAR THEATRE
KOWLOON.

POSTPONED OPENING OF "THE QUANTS"
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to the fact that *The President* is arriving one day late, we regret to announce that the opening of "The Quants" will have to be postponed until Saturday night. Those who have booked seats for tonight may have them changed for any other night or have their money refunded.

GRAND OPENING SATURDAY NIGHT

FAREWELL RETURN VISIT OF

R. B. SALISBURY In conjunction with THEATRICAL ENTERPRISES.

R. B. SALISBURY'S LONDON COMEDY COMPANY

"The QUANTS"

In the Latest London Comedy Successes

With the original costumes and scenery from The Little Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, May 10th "WANTED A SMILE."

SUNDAY, May 11th "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA."

MONDAY, May 12th "UNDERGROUND TO ANYWHERE."

TUESDAY, May 13th "NINE O'CLOCK REVUE"

WEDNESDAY, May 14th "POT POURRI."

Booking at Moutrie's and The Star.

Popular Prices \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Mr. & Mrs. MARTIN JOHNSON'S
TRAILING AFRICAN
WILD ANIMALS.

Every beast of the African jungle shown in all its untameable ferocity!

GOLF

NANNING GOLF CLUB.

The new nine hole course at Nanning has now been measured and bogied and cards have been printed. For measuring the course the club is greatly indebted to Messrs. Worrall and Surplice, the latter of whom has been unanimously elected Captain for the ensuing year. Mr. J. C. Parkin is Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

JAPAN'S OLYMPIC TENNIS REPRESENTATIVE

HONDA TO GO IN PLACE OF OHTA.

We are informed that Mr. T. Honda, the Colony new Singles Champion (who is in the service of the *Mitsui Bussan Kaisha*) has been finally chosen to play in the Olympic competition in place of Mr. Ohta, and will leave for Paris by the *Asaka Maru* or, if possible, by an earlier steamer.

LIFTING THE ROOF.

TENANT SUES LANDLORD FOR \$1,000 DAMAGES.
ALLEGED DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO "GET BEHIND" THE COURT.

In the Summary Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Dyer Ball, the Kam Sang Embroidery Firm, of No. 27, Lyndhurst Terrace, sued Weng Sau, the landlord of the premises, for \$1,000 damages for trespass. The plaintiff also applied for an injunction to restrain the landlord from pulling down the house occupied by the tenants.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. E. C. S. Brookes represented the defendant.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, opening his case, said he was sorry to say this class of case was becoming extremely prevalent in this Colony. It was one in which notice to quit had been given and although the landlord knew that the notice to quit would be disputed and although he knew the tenant was protected by the Rents Ordinance, he went to the premises with an army of workers and proceeded to pull down the house over the tenants' head.

"It," said Mr. Russ, "your Lordship come to the conclusion that this is a deliberate attempt on the part of the landlord to go behind the back of the Court and to take the law into his own hands by committing an act which might very likely lead to a breach of the peace, I ask for exemplary damages and ask for permission to amend the writ making my claim for damages from \$500 to \$1,000 which is the highest that this Court can give."

Continuing, Mr. Russ said the rent was payable on the 25th day of every Chinese month. On December 5th of last year the plaintiff was given notice to quit. It was a good notice to quit excepting that it was a three months' notice, expiring on March 5th, but because of legislation passed on March 7th the notice became a bad notice.

BREACH OF PEACE LIKELY.

Mr. Russ proceeded to read from a letter sent by the landlord to the tenant in which 24 hours' notice to quit was given and warning the tenants that "any damage that might accrue will be entirely at your own risk." "Here," said Mr. Russ, "we have a Rents Ordinance passed expressly to protect tenants in such circumstances, and they have every right to remain in comfort in the premises until your Lordship has given your decision. Your Lordship will realise that this sort of thing is likely to lead to a breach of the peace and has led to breaches of the peace in the past. If the landlord, or some of his agents, get killed they have only themselves to thank. The whole thing is contrary to the idea of constitutional law."

Before the letter of April 7th was written, Mr. Russ went on to say, the landlord had sent workmen to the premises who began to erect scaffolding. On the 6th April application was made to Mr. Justice Gumpert for an injunction, but on an undertaking being given that the work would not be proceeded with the injunction was not issued. On May 1st an agent, in the person of Mr. Weuser, and a Chinese, came to the premises and soon afterwards two workmen and one foreman appeared. The lady occupant told them they could not proceed with the work. The foreman told the men not to take any notice of this objection. The lady rushed round to her solicitors and when she and Mr. H. C. Lee returned they found the workmen hammering and a large portion of the plaster had been brought down. To him it appeared to be a very deliberate attempt to make the premises look dilapidated so that the Public Works Department would make an order in favour of the landlord. He considered it to be a deliberate *malus fidei* act and one for which they were entitled to very substantial damages.

Evidence for the plaintiffs was then called.

MERELY TAPPING THE WALLS.

Mr. E. C. S. Brookes submitted that the Bench had no jurisdiction to grant an injunction and that the plaintiffs were not entitled to damages. So far as the second point was concerned he should contend that the notice was good, and that in Common Law, apart from the Statute, if he gave notice to quit and the tenant did not get out, the landlord was perfectly right in taking the roof from over his head.

Mr. Russ pointed out that his clients were Statutory tenants.

Mr. Brookes said that shows my action was justified in Common Law. It is for Mr. Russ to show that it was not justified under the Statute.

Damages, Mr. Brookes added, were not recoverable for reasons which he would later submit; even if his Lordship was against him, he submitted that the damages claimed were excessive.

The landlord, giving evidence, said that the workmen were merely tapping the walls to see if the house was sound. His Lordship reserved judgment.

A CHINESE GRIEVANCE AT AMOY.
ALLEGED WRONGFUL ARREST IN KULANGSU.

We have received from an organisation claiming to be "The Whole Amoy People Society" a lengthy document which begins by stating that "there has recently occurred in the Settlement of Kulangsu a case that has proved conclusively the inefficiency—nay, the corruption—of the Kulangsu Municipal Council constituted and functioning under the direct control of the Consular Body of the Island." Whatever basis there may be for the charge of inefficiency, the statement furnishes not a tithe of evidence to support the grave charge of "corruption."

The story is set forth in the document in the following terms:

"The principal of a Vocational School on Kulangsu applied to the Mixed Court for the arrest of one Shing Nian Tien, ex-Head of the Bureau of Finance of the Fukien Army, Amoy, residing on Kulangsu, on a charge of money owed and unpaid by the latter. It being a purely civil case, the Mixed Court Magistrate accordingly issued warrant of arrest, stated on the paper that it was a civil case.

"Being subsequently informed that the defendant was possessed of arms, and as a precaution to evade fatal danger, the Magistrate commanded his detective to ask for assistance from the Captain-Superintendent of police, who, for some reason unknown to any body, countersigned the warrant (which had never been done before in civil cases), and told the detective that as the defendant was residing on the premises of an American subject the warrant should first be countersigned by the American Consul. The directions were followed, but the American Consul withheld the warrant, and the arrest could not be carried out. The matter was reported to the Mixed Court Magistrate, who, upon taking the matter up with the Consulate, was told that for extradition of criminals the warrant should be issued by the Amoy Magistrate and that the Mixed Court Magistrate's warrant in the case concerned was void. The Mixed Court Magistrate, knowing that the American Consul had mistaken a civil for a criminal case, reported the matter to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs that he might that the matter up with the American Consul through the diplomatic channel. On the other hand he told Yap Kok Hoo, principal of the Vocational School, to deliver the defendant to the police should he be found on the street. Subsequently, Shing happened to be strolling alone on the road. He was encountered by the teachers and students of the school, who thereupon delivered him to the police on duty. The defendant was conducted to the Municipal Council and put to jail pending further investigation. Later in the same evening, however, the principal was sent for by the Captain-Superintendent, and, to his surprise, was ordered to share the fate of the defendant, on a charge of having privately arrested an individual. Yap denied the charge, alleging that he had only delivered the man to the police on duty. Despite all his pleadings, he was forced to undergo his first experience of life in a jail, where he remained for several hours before his freedom was restored. Shing was also released without bail.

HOW U.S. CONSUL HAS ERRED.

"The case has been submitted by cable to Peking by the Mixed Court Magistrate and the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and the matter has been held in abeyance. The defendant Shing Nian Tien is still beating the air of freedom.

"Let us now go into the matter more fully and find out how the American Consul and the Kulangsu Municipal Council have erred. The American Consul defined his position for refusing to counter sign the warrant by maintaining that, according to Clause 14 of the Land Regulations of Kulangsu, which dealt with the "rendition of criminals," a warrant should be issued by the Amoy Magistrate and sent to the Senior Consul for countersignature, the Mixed Court Magistrate having no power to issue a warrant. Here it will be observed that the American Consul was wrong for the following reasons:

"(1)—It was clearly stated on the arrest warrant issued by the Mixed Court Magistrate that the man was to be arrested on a charge of indebtedness unpaid. These phrases sufficed to show that it was nothing more than a civil case, pure and simple. In civil cases where Chinese alone are involved, the Mixed Court Magistrate is authorized to issue, and has been issuing, arrest warrants, as laid down in Clause 12. In the present case both the plaintiff and defendant are of Chinese nationality and are residing in the Settlement of Kulangsu. Consequently the issuance of the arrest warrant by the Mixed Court Magistrate was not in the least inconsistent with either usage or law.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.
HAHONG DISTRESS.

[To THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Some 80 miles off people are dying of starvation, self-respecting people who had done their best to hold on till harvest time and avoid making any appeal for help.

6,000 of them will die if help is not immediately forthcoming. Ten cents a day, say five dollars in all, will save a life, perhaps a home.

So far between \$3,000 and \$4,000 have been raised here, and there is hope of a hundred bags of rice in addition. But ten times that amount is needed, and it is slow in coming in. The oil and tobacco firms have contributed, and congregations which heard of the matter on Sunday responded well, as they always do.

I don't apologise for "trespassing on your valuable space" a second time, though the matter may seem no special business of mine. Someone must make it his business to attempt, successfully or not, to divert enough attention from the preoccupations of business and sport to get something effective done.

The effective thing is to send a little money: it can be spared, and the trouble is surely not too much to save a fellow-creature's life.

It should be noted that this is a temporary need which really can be met, and not a case of a drop in the bucket. A very unusual series of natural calamities has overtaken a district which has not had to appeal for help before. Yours,

J. KIRK MACONACHIE.
Union Church.
May 8th, 1924.

"(2)—When the Mixed Court Magistrate learned that the man wanted was residing on foreign premises, he ordered the arrest warrant to be presented to the Consul concerned for countersignature, which steps was taken in accordance with Clause 12, and no arguments can be raised against its legality.

"(3)—Upon receipt of the communication from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs stating the particulars of the case and pointing out that it was purely a civil case, the American Consul should have notified the Municipal Council to arrest the man for investigation, or, at least, should have countersigned the warrant for execution. But the American Consul thought it unwise to acknowledge his mistake in the matter, and allowed the culprit to go away with the charges brought against him.

"In short, the errors which the American Consul committed may be summarised as follows:—

"(1)—The denial of the rights of the Mixed Court Magistrate in the issuance of an arrest warrant in a civil case.

"(2)—The withholding of the warrant until a protest was received from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

"(3)—The misquoting of the provisions of the Land Regulations of the Settlement of Kulangsu.

"(4)—The misunderstanding of his position. (He was applied to for his countersignature of the warrant as American Consul, whereas he thought he was approached as Senior Consul for countersigning a warrant for "Rendition of Criminals.")

"We hereby express our deepest regret over the sad happening, and hope with the truest sincerity that the American Consul, who has been so popular here, as every American diplomatic official is popular in this country because of the sincerity and good will of the United States Government and people, will consider it inadvisable to set a precedent in the Settlement of Kulangsu by refusing to countersign an arrest warrant of the Mixed Court issued for the arrest of a Chinese involved in a civil case.

"Let us now turn to the action of the Kulangsu Municipal Council. The Captain-Superintendent charged Yap, the plaintiff, with having encroached upon the freedom of an individual by arresting him, but he overlooked the fact that Shing, the defendant, was delivered to the police on duty. The Captain-Superintendent committed a gross mistake in having illegally imprisoned Yap without substantial evidence to prove his charges against Yap. Furthermore, he had no right to release, before trial by the Mixed Court, a man arrested by the police and for whom a warrant had been properly issued with the statement that the man was wanted on a civil charge. If such a warrant could be denied, the Mixed Court would be a nuisance on Kulangsu. Such denial would also mean non-recognition of the Land Regulations which were drawn up by China and the Powers concerned, and which provided for the constitution of the Mixed Court and defined its functions and powers."

"As the present illegal action of the American Consul and the Kulangsu Municipal Council meant to disown the institution of the Mixed Court, which is the only organ to express the will of the sovereignty of China, and to look after the immediately interests of the Chinese residents, our duty demands that we should raise a protest against them."

CANTON'S CHARITABLE ORGANISATIONS.
HAMPERED BY "MILITARY WASTE."

In a reference to the work of one of the charitable associations of Canton the *Evening Star* says the charitable associations in Canton wield a great social and political influence. The officers of the leading institutions are usually composed of leaders of the more powerful trade guilds of the city, and when the principal associations come together, the body in session practically forms the most powerful representative assembly of the community. For this reason, whenever the officials of the Government have anything to put before the public, they call upon the charitable institutions and the General Chamber of Commerce. In a way these two bodies lead the officials and the business men and citizens of the community more effectively than the Provincial Assembly or the Municipal Advisory Council, which are the regular organs representing the interests of the people but they have been rendered impotent by their failure to control finance and direct force during the military administration which recognizes no law or precedent. Notwithstanding the additional responsibility imposed on the charitable associations by the Government, or the rival factions which have lately forced them to mortgage their real property in order to supply military waste, some are doing much good work towards the poor still, and mention of what one institution has done may be of interest to students of Chinese affairs.

The Oi Yuk Shin Tong, a local charitable institution, more than 50 years standing and with a large endowment before the fratricidal wars began 15 years ago, did a great deal for the public in 1923. In its educational activities, the institution provided free education to nearly 1,500 children in its 27 schools in the several districts of the city. Through its dispensary, some 75,142 outpatients were treated and 17,725 prescriptions for medicine filled.

OI YUK SHIN TONG.

Vaccination was given to 4,216 persons and free medical aid were given to 238 maternity cases. During the winter last year some 522 piculs of soft rice and soup were prepared for the poor and 1,500 heavy cotton coats were supplied.

In addition to direct service of its own, the Oi Yuk in 1923 buried 403 of the dead from the Fong Pin Hospital, supplying coffins and attending to the interment, including the making of the graves and the like. Similar service, to the extent of 957 burials, was accorded to the dead without relatives in Canton Hospital, Kung Yee, Chinese-French, Kwong Wah, Tung Chuen, Anay, City, and other Hospitals. Many unearled for dead on the battle grounds near Canton were also attended to by the Oi Yuk last year. Coffins but without labour were also supplied to the Fong Pin Hospital last year at a total cost of \$6,000 and to the Yan Chai Hospital, Honan, \$100; besides this, 200 (about \$700) was contributed towards the expenses of the Canton Cemetery Association.

The Oi Yuk Shin Tong conducts several tea depots to supply cooling with hot tea. On this service, and many others too minute for separate record, the Oi Yuk last year spent more than \$1,500.

This association has five Chinese physicians on duty daily to attend to its dispensary service.

In addition to the Oi Yuk Shin Tong in Canton there are many others, some giving their attention chiefly to famine relief while others confine their work to floods and other calamities in Canton and vicinity.

CINEMA NOTES.

THE CORONET.

Judging from the hundreds who have already seen "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" one would imagine that every cinema-goer in the Colony has visited the Coronet Theatre during the last few days were it not that, after its record run, the picture is still as popular as ever. Possibly the crowds who are flocking to see this wonderful film version of Victor Hugo's romance include many people who rarely visit the movies: certainly they include scores who have seen it once and who have returned to see it a second time, such is the glamour of the fascinating story, the great acting and the splendid staging.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

The "Olympia Follies," a company of highly talented variety artists, headed by Mr. Hamilton and Miss Mills, society entertainers, have arrived here, following a lengthy successful run in Shanghai and Manila, and will begin a season at the Queen's Theatre on Saturday night. Hamilton and Mills have a wonderful selection of the latest London and New York Jazz songs and ballads. Their duet "Tuck me to sleep in my Old Kentucky Home" has proved a great hit. Miss Mills has an excellent lyric soprano voice. Their repertoire includes a song specially written and composed for Hong Kong entitled "Come round Hong Kong with us, boys." Hamilton and Mills had the honour of being the first artists to broadcast their songs through the radio in China. They sang into the transmitter from the roof of the Robert Dollar building in Shanghai, and their songs were picked up by passing steamers 300 miles away. The Company includes a vivacious little serio artist, Helen Rachinsky, classical dancer and the well-known Jan. Domarsky. Their dancing is said to be sensational in the extreme.

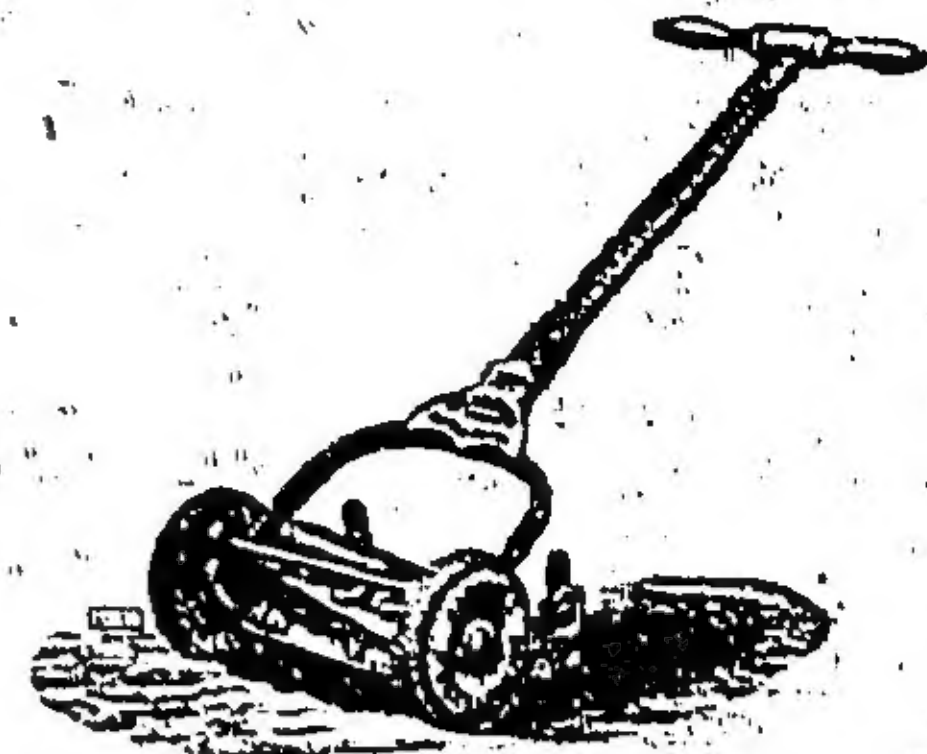
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STRONG, EASY RUNNING & EFFECTIVE

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16" 100.00
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LION
9" 50.00
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20" Patent Chain Automaton Mower with Adjustable Handles and Special Thin Bottom Blade for Close Cutting

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26" as above and with Draw Rope

\$500.00

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MAKES REFRESHING SUMMER DRINKS

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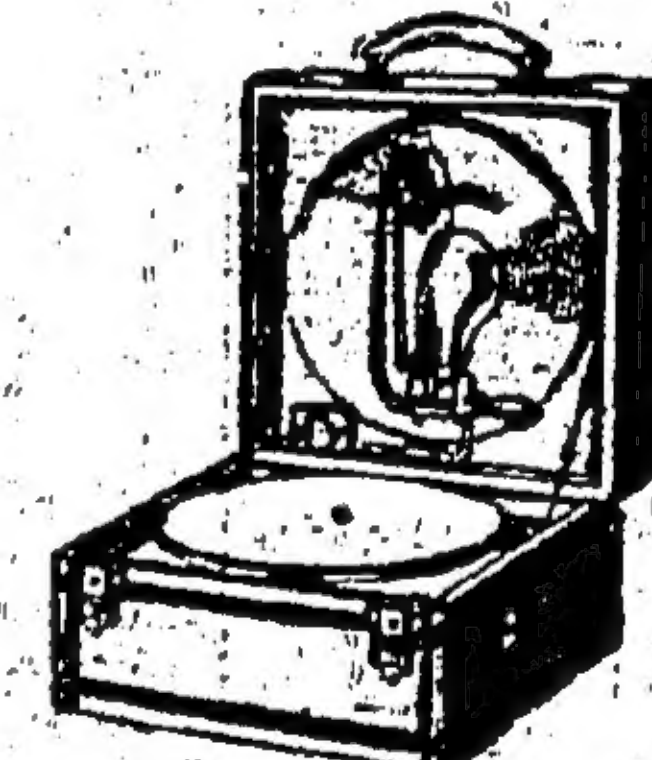
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CAREMENT CLOTHS, POPLINS, COTTON REPPS.

DISTINCTION, FRESHNESS & CHARM

are Qualities combined in the Various Shades obtainable.

PATTERNS on REQUEST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TENNIS MATCH.
HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB GROUND
(By Kind Permission of H.K.C.C.)
O. AND R. D. RUMJAHN
WORTHINGTON AND NG SZE KWONG.
MONDAY, MAY 12TH.
4.30 P.M.
ADMISSION—50 CENTS.
PROCEEDS IN AID OF
HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SPORTS
FUND. [754]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND
STRATHS.

THE Motor Vehicle

"GLENAMORY"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or at the Godown Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 10th May, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 12th May, 1924, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1924. [754]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EUROPE, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship
"AIRZAPORE"
carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port at Noon, on THURSDAY, the 11th May, taking cargo for the above ports.
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and then transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Cargo will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. on the Day previous to Sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1924. [755]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 16th MAY, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Account to 31st December, 1923, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from May 2nd to May 16th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [756]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 16th MAY, 1924, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Account to 31st December, 1923, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 2nd to May 16th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [757]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 16th MAY, 1924, at 12.20 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Account to 31st December, 1923, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 2nd to May 16th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. [758]

INTIMATIONS

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on FRIDAY, 16th MAY, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1923.
The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd May, 1924, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1924. [753]

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on MONDAY, 20th MAY, 1924, at Noon.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th May, 1924, to 20th May, 1924, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. J. JORDAIN, Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1924. [754]

THE SIMPLEX PLASTER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Company will be held at 2 p.m. at the Restaurant, 2nd Floor, China Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1924.
By Order,
CHINA-AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPING CO., LTD., General Managers. [755]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the "THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING" to be held on the 21st May, 1924 (weather permitting), may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.
Entries Close on the 10th May, 1924. [758]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate for 4 Shares numbers 2102, 2105 issued on 5th June, 1921, in the Name of IP CHING SUN has been declared LOST, and should the same not be produced before 10th MAY, 1924, it shall be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect.
HBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1924. [752]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Scrip No. 427 for 500 shares "Evo Cotton Mills Ltd." in the name of Mr. EZRA ABRAHAM of Hongkong together with a duly executed transfer deed purporting to assign the said shares has been Lost.
The said shares are the property of the Undersigned and application has been duly made to the Company for the issue of a Duplicate Scrip.
The public is therefore warned against dealing with the said shares without reference to the Undersigned. Any person having any knowledge as to the whereabouts of the said scrip is asked to communicate with the Undersigned.
ELLIS & CO.,
No. 23 Lee House Street.
617

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED—By the Military Authorities, a HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, in the PEAK DISTRICT, or not below BOXER ROAD LEVEL, for a Period of Two Years.
Applications should be addressed to the O.C., R.A.S.C., VICTORIA BARRACKS, stating Particulars and Rental required. [749]

TO LET.

9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, 4-Roomed HOUSE, From 1st June, 1924. Apply—Box No. 731, c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office. [731]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—YI.

OFFICES TO LET—To Let from 1st June, OFFICE in No. 1, DUNDRELL STREET, Ground Floor, Apply—Box No. 23, c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office. [729]

TO-DAY ONLY:

AT 2.30, 7 & 9.15 P.M.

"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE-DAME."

TO-DAY, AT 5.15.

"A MESSAGE FROM MARS."

THE CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S

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It is that unbroken Evenness that is so much appreciated in DEWAR'S. It is produced by the skilful blending of whiskies—old and ample—DEWAR'S is simply a mingling of good things.

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The Daily Press.

Hongkong, May 9th, 1924.

EMPIRE PREFERENCE AND EMPIRE SETTLEMENT.

With the opening of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley a flood of literature has been let loose regarding the economic problems of the Empire, but we have seen no work of this nature more interesting, more comprehensive and yet concise than a paper-bound volume of addresses by Mr. BEN H. MORGAN, Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, and Vice-Chairman of the Trade and Industries Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute. This little volume of about one hundred pages, bearing the title "What every Briton ought to know" carries a forward by Mr. BRUCE, the Prime Minister of Australia, who heartily recommends the book to a wide circle of readers as one which should help British readers to realise what the Empire can achieve if there is united perseverance in the encouragement of its commerce and in the cultivation of its undeveloped estate. "If Britain will help the Dominions with men, money and markets," he says, "they can supply Britain with unlimited food and raw materials; they can find land, home and employment for her people, and can provide markets in which British manufactures will be preferred above those of all her competitors, markets such as she never had since her industrial supremacy was challenged."

The way to capture those markets was indicated in the series of resolutions adopted by the Imperial Economic Conference last year. The information as to the fate of those resolutions at the hands of the new Government is a little confusing. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, when introducing his Budget a week ago, told the House of Commons that the Government was unable to endorse the Preference Proposals to which its predecessors had committed themselves, and the embled summary of his speech credited him with saying: "The Government would give an early opportunity for the full and free discussion of the Imperial

Economic Conference resolutions, and if the House adopted any of them the Government would make provision in the Finance Bill." Yet, a day or two later, we have the Secretary of State for the Colonies warmly repudiating a charge that the views of the Dominions were being disregarded by the Government, and Mr. THOMAS affirmed that out of thirty-two resolutions passed by the Imperial Economic Conference two were under consideration, two had been rejected by the Government, while twenty-eight had been put into operation. We must take it, therefore, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was referring to at most four of the Conference resolutions, and that the disappointment to the Dominions is not so great as the Chancellor's speech led us to conclude. The Chancellor, however, made it quite clear that if the Government is as jealous of the Empire as any other party in the House, Empire Preference for them does not extend to preferential tariffs. As Mr. BEN MORGAN, in the book to which we have alluded, very aptly remarks, "Empire preference does not necessarily mean the application of duties or the preference given under duties alone; it consists in a genuine desire of the citizen of the Empire, wherever he is, to prefer in his dealings the goods and the peoples of the Empire." Tariff preferences are only an expression of this desire, it is true, but they certainly and powerfully influence the average citizen's mental preferences.

The consideration that is apt to be overlooked in connection with Empire preference tariffs is their relation to Empire settlement. One of the most distressing symptoms of the prevailing industrial depression at home is said to be juvenile unemployment. This is a problem intimately associated with the thorny question of apprenticeship and the marked tendency of the time to level up the pay of the unskilled ranks of labour to that of the skilled craftsman, with the result that it is no longer so profitable as it was to belong to the higher or more exclusive grades. There is the further difficulty as to how many young people the industry of the country can absorb year by year. "It may be a fact—and we are much afraid that it is," says a recent London paper, "that there are not enough openings in industry for the boys who leave school every year. That is certainly true of the professional classes, and we believe it to be no less true of the industrial." The remedy the paper suggested was to be found in the emigration settlement of the surplus overseas. That is, in fact, the underlying purpose of many of these tariff preference proposals. "One of the Imperial Conference resolutions asked for a slightly increased duty on dried fruits with duty-free import for the products of the Empire. The Government, on the contrary, has decided to reduce the existing duty. Mr. BEN MORGAN, discussing in his book the recommendation of the Conference in regard to the duty on dried fruit, observes: "This question of dried fruit is linked up in the closest manner with Empire settlement. The average emigrant from this country (Great Britain) to the Empire and Colonies is a town dweller, and the endeavour to settle him on the wide spaces of Dominion ranches or stations is extremely difficult. He is untrained for the hardship of the new life, and he is unaccustomed to that which to him is deadly loneliness, while to the Dominion born it is full of company and information. The consequence is that adult settlers from this country are not easily accustomed to the conditions of open farming—oversens; but the fruit industry is conducted generally in what may be described as township communities, and the amenities to which he is accustomed are valuable to the emigrant from an English town, while he becomes at the same time a productive worker on the land. So that the maintenance and increase of the dried fruit industry, provides for the reception of a large number of English town dwellers into a healthy and happy life." Continued unemployment at home for large masses of men must, it seems to us, force this aspect more and more upon public consideration and make it impossible to regard the decision of the last election as the final verdict on this subject of Imperial preference tariffs.

For carrying 21 passengers, which was eleven in excess of his licence, a man named Leung Fuk was fined \$10 by Lieut. Comdr. Inko at the Marine Court yesterday. The defendant was told that his licence would be withdrawn if he appeared in Court again.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending April 28th amounted to 90,020 tons and the sales to 131,749 tons.

The "strike" of a number of women workers in the steam laundry has been settled. The ring leaders have been dismissed and business is being carried on as usual.

A tennis match in aid of the Hongkong University Sports Fund is announced for Monday on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground. An announcement appears among to-day's advertisements.

We understand that the Sun Motion Picture Company has decided to close down its new studio at Causeway Bay and to transfer its activities to Canton. The studio at Causeway Bay is to be converted into residential flats.

The Benevolent Society is in urgent need of funds as so many repatriations have come before the Committee. \$1,000 are needed to meet the cases at present on the books. Donations received by the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Murray, 257, Peak—ADVT.

We learn from a Canton contemporary that by the sale of temples and a large number of schools, which were purchased by "street organisations," the Canton authorities have been able in the last twelve months to turn over about \$60,000,000 to the war chest of the Generalissimo's Headquarters.

It is stated that there are some 1,400 "officers and teachers" engaged in the higher and middle schools of Canton, giving instruction to the 10,000 students, some 2,300 of whom being girls. There is a teacher to every 70 students, and every student costs these institutions about \$300 each to support. Women teachers represent nearly one-sixth of the total.

The planet Mercury, passed between the earth and the sun yesterday and was visible over Hongkong in the morning. Needless to say the speck was so small and the glare of old King Sol so great that heavily smoked glass had to be used before the speck could be "spotted." The planet came into contact with the sun just before 6 a.m. and had completely crossed the sun's surface by about 7.30 p.m.

Among those who sailed on the *Empress of Asia* yesterday were Count and Countess of Cussill, who are going to Shanghai, Major-General Sir John Fowler, Lady Fowler and daughters who are going to North China, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. M. Bernard, Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Murray, Mr. H. A. Nott, Rev. Father Spada, Mr. D. Templeton (going to Shanghai), Mrs. and Miss Templeton (going home), Major Trench, the Rev. Father H. Valtorta, and Mr. Fred Ellis.

Two accidents have occurred near the Po Hing Theatre, one on Wednesday and one yesterday. In the first case a Chinese was knocked down and injured by a motor-cycle driven by Mr. Spralbury, of No. 2, Peace Avenue. The injured man was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital. The second accident occurred yesterday morning, a large piece of rock becoming dislodged from the hill behind the theatre and falling on to an earth cookie. He was injured about the head and removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital in a critical condition.

It is announced that owing to stammer delay Mr. William Heughan is able to appear at the Star Theatre at Kowloon, for one more night (to-night). Mr. R. B. Salisbury's popular London Comedy Company "The Quaints" on their return from a very successful tour in North China are to give their opening entertainment at the Star Theatre to-morrow night (Saturday). The good impression the Company left upon those who patronised their entertainments on their last visit to the Colony should assure them of substantial patronage.

Mr. T. H. Lyle, C.M.G., British Consul-General, Bangkok, and Mrs. Lyle joined the *Sarpedon* at Penang. It is with very mingled feelings, says the *Bangkok Times*, that their many friends in Siam have been saying good-bye to them, for they are now leaving Siam for good. It was in 1913 that Mr. Lyle was promoted to be Consul-General at Bangkok. In his service of over 30 years Mr. Lyle has done very conscientious and useful work, and he has had the interesting experience of watching the development of Siam at close quarters during an important period of its history.

REGIMENTAL BOXING.

EAST SURREY'S TOURNAMENT.

There was another big attendance at Murray Barracks last night when the Inter-Company Boxing Championship of the East Surrey Regiment was carried a stage further. As on the opening, the competitors, for the most part, treated the audience to a lively exhibition of hard hitting.

The officials were: Referee, Lieut. Comm. Douglas Hamilton; Judges: Maj. Paton, Lieut. Armstrong, Lieut. Drake-Brockman; the duties of M.C. were in the hands of R. S.M. Maynard.

LIGHT HEAVIES.

In the opening bout Pte. Squire was far too clever for Pte. Benest (W.) and knocked him out early in the first round, the loser taking some time to recover.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS.

The second event was also soon over. Pte. Eaton (A.) severely pummeling Pte. Leach (D.) before the referee stopped the fight in the first round.

Pte. Sheppard (C.) knocked out Pte. Freestone (W.) in the first round.

WELTERWEIGHTS.

Pte. Mann (A.) had an easy task in the first round with Pte. Hammond (R.), the latter being punished severely. In the second round Mann did all the attacking but failed to do much damage. In the final round Hammond made a better showing but was always on the defensive and lost on points.

Lt. Barber (B.) and Pte. Cole (W.) were both keen to attack and the first round was fairly even. Early in the second round, however, Cole injured his hand and had to give up.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS.

The bout between Lance-Corporal Key (C.) and Williamson (A.) was rather a scratchy affair to commence with, both seeming anxious to clinch. In the second round Key retired with an injured hand.

Pte. Rhone (D.) and Bism. Wareham (W.) carried caution to the extreme in the opening round, the latter having slightly the best of the argument. The second round was also in favour of Wareham. At the last essay, Wareham decided to win the fight early in the round and complimenting the loser on his plucky exhibition.

Lt. Raynesford (D.) and Pte. Simmonds (B.) provided the amusement of the evening and before the second round both were advised by the referee to try and give a better exhibition. Each had a decided style of his own, but neither could be accused of shirking punishment. Simmonds won on points.

Pte. Ditch (A.) knocked out Lt. Cpl. Smith within 30 seconds in the first bout after the interval. The fight was in the second series of the light-weight competitions.

FEATHER-WEIGHTS.

Pte. S. A. Smith (C.) caught Dmr. Lowery (W.) on an uppercut on the jaw towards the close of the first round and knocked him out. The loser had given a plucky exhibition and was commended by the referee.

Pte. J. Grant (D.) proved far too clever for Pte. Cooper (A.), though the latter fought back pluckily in spite of the punishment he received. The referee stopped the fight half way through the third round.

Cpl. Eades (R.) and Pte. Bowles (W.) gave one of the best exhibitions of the night, there being little to choose between them in the first round. In the second round, however, Eades, who was the bigger man, sent his opponent twice to the boards. In the final round Bowles was mostly on the defensive and lost after a game display.

The bout between Lt. Cpl. Lacey (D.) and Lt. Cpl. Halcombe (L.) was hotly contested. Exchanges were even in the first and second rounds. In the third, though Lacey sent his man once to the boards, he received more punishment than he gave and an extra round of one minute was ordered. Halcombe was given the verdict. Lacey received an award as a good loser.

BANTAMS.

Ptes. Joy (W.) and Baxter (A.) provided another good display. Baxter after being knocked down early in the first round nearly evened matters up. The second round went in favour of Joy from the start and he knocked his man out before the gong went. The loser was deservedly awarded half a point for his plucky display.

Cpl. Major knocked out Pte. Grint in 32 seconds.

THE POINTS TO DATE.

At the conclusion of the first night's bouts the points gained towards the Armstrong Inter-Company Cup were—

A Company	21½
C Company	21½
D Company	21½
White Wing	18½
B Company	18½
Red Wing	15½
The position to date is:—	
A Company	34½
White Wing	32
D Company	30
C Company	29½
B Company	21½
Red Wing	15½

The competition will be concluded at the Theatre Royal to-morrow.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

BIG VIENNA BANKS FAIL.
RESULT OF FRANK SPECULATION.

Paris, May 8th.
The *Mette* understands from Vienna that forty failures are reported as a result of speculation in the franc.

Two of the most important banks have lost together Frs. 30,000,000.

Some of the others have asked the Government to support them over their difficulties.

EARLIER CABLES.

QUESTION OF SINGAPORE.
OUTSIDE SCOPE OF WASHINGTON AGREEMENT.

London, May 7th.
In the House of Commons, questioned as to whether any of the Washington Treaty signatories had responded to the Government's decision regarding Singapore, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald replied in the negative, and pointed out that no immediate definite response could be expected because Singapore was outside the scope of the Washington agreement.

RUHR MINING DISPUTE.
REFUSAL TO WORK OVER 8 HOURS A DAY.

Berlin, May 7th.
Work in practically all the mines in the Ruhr has come to a standstill owing to a refusal to work over eight hours a day in accordance with the Government arbitration award. Eighty-five per cent. of the miners were accordingly locked out.

Similar trouble has broken out in the Saxon and Upper Silesian coal regions. Thousands of metal workers in other industries are likely to be affected as Ruhr coal reserves are very small.

LATEST CABLES.
OCCUPATION AREA NOT AFFECTED.

Düsseldorf, May 7th.
The occupation authorities announce that the mines in their control are not affected by the Ruhr mining dispute.

COLOGNE'S STRIKERS.
Half a million men are already idle.

Cologne, May 7th.
Half a million men are already idle.

SOVIET SENTENCES.
TRIAL OF TEXTILE TRADE OFFICIALS.

Moscow, May 7th.
The trial has concluded of the sixteen industrialists charged with espionage, corruption and unfair practices. Two have been sentenced to death and a number of others to long terms of imprisonment. All the accused were connected with the textile trade.

FOUR EX-OFFICERS TO DIE.
Moscow, May 8th.

The Provincial Court at Ekaterinograd has condemned to death four ex-officers of the Denikin and Wrangel armies who were alleged to be connected with counter-revolutionary associations abroad after the civil war and to have killed many Soviet officials.

POPULATION OF MOSCOW.
The latest census returns show the population of Moscow to be 1,511,025, including 85,171 Jews.SOVIET IN GERMAN.
SEQUEL TO THE MISSION RAID.

Berlin, May 8th.
M. Krestinsky is on his way back to Moscow.

M. Semonjakov, head of the Russian Trade Delegation, is also proceeding home to-morrow.

RUSSIAN ROYALTY'S
CARETAKER.

Moscow, May 8th.
It is understood that the British Government has written to M. Sabinine, the present occupant of the former Russian Embassy in London, who is acting as caretaker to the old Tsarist staff, expressing the opinion that property belonging to the old Government should be regarded as belonging to the present Government.

SOVIET WANTS OLD LONDON
EMBASSY.

London, May 8th.
It is understood that the British Government has written to M. Sabinine, the present occupant of the former Russian Embassy in London, who is acting as caretaker to the old Tsarist staff, expressing the opinion that property belonging to the old Government should be regarded as belonging to the present Government.

It is anticipated that the Soviet authorities will take legal action to obtain possession if it appears that the occupant will not yield.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

HOME RACING.

RESULT OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, May 7th.

The Two Thousand Guineas resulted as follows:—

Diophos (11/2)

Bright Knight (100/9)

Green Fire (100/8)

Twenty ran by a head; a neck between second and third.

LATEST CABLES.

U.S. PLAYER—SCRIBES.

OLYMPIC REPRESENTATIVE RESIGNS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8th.

Carl Fischer, an Intercollegiate champion who has been writing newspaper articles on tennis and other sports to defray his college expenses has resigned his membership of the Olympic and Davis Cup, Lawn Tennis teams owing to the player-writer rule, which when enforced will deprive representative sportsmen from writing for the Press.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

ENFORCEMENT POSTPONED.

PRESIDENT'S VIEW.

WASHINGTON, May 7th.

President Coolidge has informed the leaders of Congress that he regards July 1st for the enforcement of the Immigration Bill as far too soon to permit a diplomatic arrangement with Japan.

Steps are being taken to rally sympathizers with the President's view in opposing the acceptance of the Conference report.

The President has said he would favor March 1st, 1926, as a better date for the operation of the new bill. He hoped Congress would accord at least a few months' delay.

EFFECTIVE ON MARCH 1ST, 1925.

WASHINGTON, May 7th.

The Congressional Committee has accepted Mr. Coolidge's suggestion to report on the provision making the Immigration Bill effective from March 1st, 1925, instead of July 1st next on the understanding that the formal abrogation of the "gentleman's agreement" will in the meantime be negotiated.

The Committee has rejected a proposal to postpone the operation of the Bill until March 1st, 1926.

WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS.

MR. E. HARMSWORTH'S PLEA FOR PAYMENT IN FULL.

In Parliament last month Mr. E. Harmsworth asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that in their final report the Royal Commission on Compensation for Suffering and Damage by Enemy Action stated that the total amount of claims already assessed and audited, and in course of assessment and audit, would amount to £7,223,260, while the compensation fund amounted to only £5,000,000, and what policy he intended to pursue in regard to this deficiency.

Mr. William Graham, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, said the fund of £5,000,000 was one provided by the taxpayer to enable ex gratia payments to be made in respect of suffering and damage caused by enemy action. Payments in respect of claims dealt with by the final awards of the Royal Commission would be made on the scale recommended, that is, in full up to the first £250 of the assessment, and by various proportions for the excess over £250. The Government did not feel able to ask Parliament for further sums to enable ex gratia payments on a higher scale to be made.

Mr. Harmsworth said the extra money required would be only just over £2,000,000, and as the claimants had been waiting 4 or 5 years did not the Government think they ought to be paid in full? (Cheers.)

Mr. Graham said that raised a very large issue, and it was bound up with the Reparations question. He suggested that they should make payments on the scale proposed; that would still leave them free to consider the situation further at a later period.

Mr. Harmsworth asked whether it was suggested that they should wait for further money till money was forthcoming from Germany.

Mr. Graham said he did not indicate that. The problem was connected with the question of Reparations, and would probably have to be further considered.

Mr. Harmsworth said that in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply he would raise the question again.

What is wrong with a gentleman having a drink?—Mr. Jack Jones.

Hens do not lay eggs in the same way as a bricklayer lays bricks.—Mr. Hogg.

Pride of intellect is more vulgar than the pride of the gaudy rich in his wealth.—Mr. Baldwin.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CHAMPIONS "SWEEP" WINNERS.

BRITISHER, ITALIAN AND A WIDOW.

\$224,000 DIVIDED.

SHANGHAI, May 8th.

The sweepstakes organized in connection with the Champions Stakes, amounting to a sum of \$224,000, has been won locally.

The fortunate ones were:

Mr. Wilson, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., two-fifths;

Signor Galbati, an Italian in the Ewo Mills, two-fifths; and;

Mrs. Pringle, a widow, who is engaged at the Shanghai Telephone Company's office, one-fifth.

[THROUGH THE PRESS.]

TAKAHASHI IN TRAIN SMASH.

CANDIDATE FOR PREMIERSHIP UNINJURED.

Tokyo, May 8th.

Late last night a train on which Takahashi, President of the Seiyukai was journeying to Tokyo from Amori was wrecked near Sendai. Four were killed and several injured.

The Takahashi party was unhurt. A deliberate attempt against the Seiyukai leader is suspected similar to that made just before the Diet was opened in January.

LATER.

It is discovered that the wreck was due to a misplaced switch causing the express to collide with a freight train. There is no foundation in the report of malicious intent.

[Viscount Takahashi is a prominent Japanese politician and a candidate for the Premiership at the coming Japanese elections. Before the war he was known as a financial expert and held important directing positions with the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank. In 1934 he was Minister of Finance, and was promoted to Viscount in 1920 for his services in connection with the European War. A few days ago, however, it was reported that Takahashi had renounced all his titles, honours, etc. He was nominated Premier in 1921 as successor to Mr. Hara, who for some years was leader of the Seiyukai, a political party organized by the late Prince Ito in 1900, and one which subsequently has become the strongest in Japan. In 1922 the Seiyukai held 232 out of the 464 seats in the House of Representatives.]

PORTUGUESE AIRMEN CRASH.

ALLAHABAD, May 8th.

The Portuguese aeroplane is reported to have crashed at Pipar, Jodhpur.

LADON, May 8th.

The crash of the Portuguese biplane in India was due to damage caused by a cyclone. Lieut. Beires is unhurt. Capt. Pain is slightly injured, and the mechanic is suffering from bruises.

WU PEI FU'S DENIAL.

NO SEIZURE OF TSINGTAO RAILWAY FUNDS.

PEKING, May 8th.

Wu Pei fu requests *Reuter* to state that there is no truth in the foreign Press statements concerning his alleged seizure of railway funds at Tsingtao and elsewhere for military purpose.

EARTHQUAKE IN N.E. ASIA.

FUKUOKA, May 7th.

The seismographs here for two hours registered a violent earthquake shock. The area affected is believed to be north-eastern Asia.

U.S. BOXER FUNDS.

NO FURTHER PAYMENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 7th.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution by 211 votes to 114 relieving China of further payments of the Boxer indemnity.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

M. MERLIN FOR TOKYO.

INDOCHINA MISSION.

OSAKA, May 7th.

M. Merlin, Governor-General of Indo-China, and suite have arrived and proceeded to Tokyo to-night.

SHANGHAI COTTON STRIKE.

3,000 WORKERS OUT.

SHANGHAI, May 7th.

Three thousand workers, mostly women, at the Japanese Nikko Cotton Mill, Pootung, are on strike demanding better working conditions.

BRITISH ARCHITECTURE.

Lord Curzon, in a recent charming speech, confided to the British public that if he had not been a statesman he would like to have been a practising architect.

It would not at all surprise us to find that Lord Curzon, who is a true humanist, could plan a country villa and write about it as charmingly as the younger Pliny, or discuss the elevations of a mansion or a picture gallery with the sure artistic perception of Lord Curzon.

The architect, with the eye of a Chaucer for grandeur and the solicitude of a host of Hardwick for expense, in his address at the Exhibition of British Architecture delivered himself of some acute judgments on the standards of the day. He holds that architecture is on the upward grade. That is undoubtedly true of London. We often do not appreciate the fine buildings that are being put up in London because we do not see them in isolation. They are too often lost in the public street, but their beauty reveals itself as soon as we allow ourselves leisure to consider them. The Ritz, for example, or the Gaiety Theatre, or the immense building which now closes the vista of the latter, nothing more massive and in its way more impressive. It is something to ornament or artifice, and this is rather a feature of the new style of big building with steel frame, concrete floors, and stone front, which seem so perfectly adapted for commerce on a big scale.

ALBERT MEMORIAL: A SHAM.

We may regret the Regent-street that we have known for so many years. But when Lord Curzon said that he sighed for "Poor old Nash," the very phrase shows where he rates him. He would never think of saying "Poor old Nash" or "Poor old Nash Jones." Nash was essentially a second-rater. What we regret about Regent-street is about Kingsway and the changes which are spoiling the oldest of all London thoroughfares. Portland-place, the loss of the old planning uniformly Oxford-circus, indeed, will be uniform, and promises to look fine. But what is going to stand at the side of the Piccadilly Hotel? And then, we have the experiment of a big business house with Tudor gables and wooden frames, by far the most ludicrous thing that has been done in the heart of business London. A Tudor dwelling house, yes, if you like dark corners, but for business? And surrounded by ferociousness? It is all a question of congruity, not of sham, which was the word applied by Lord Curzon to the Albert Memorial. Why is the Memorial a sham? Is it the gift? But the Greeks sometimes killed and painted their marble statues. Is it the mosaic? But mosaic, whether we like it or not, is a perfectly legitimate form of art. Is it the marble statues? At the corners, and the allegorical figures? But that is not the question. The Albert Memorial has so few friends, except among the untutored, and is so hated by the high-brows, that we feel disposed to take up arms in its defence. At least to the extent of saying that it is not half the eyesore presented by the Albert Hall, which is really monstrous in its proportions.

VILLAS AND VILLAGES.

We think, too, that Lord Curzon was over-zealous when he assailed the architecture. After all, there are villages and villas. There is the villa which is not much less than the small country house, which Lord Curzon justly described as the "great creative triumph of the present generation," and there is the pathetic villa which we know only too well as "Chisworth." The new better-class villa which is rising on every side around London is infinitely superior to that of similar class which was put up twenty or thirty years ago, thanks to the enormous rate of those who can afford to build or buy their own houses. The building and development companies are now paying attention to architectural detail, and to careful planning within which they never did before, and hosts of small villas are now rising, which give a new fold evidence of taste and culture. Even the housing-scheme buildings which Lord Curzon described as "an abominable and deplorable, and in the end an offence to the countryside," by no means deserve unqualified censure. Monstrosities, they are, we agree, a pitiful thing—but let us be fair. Even the worst of them are better than the uniform rows of small houses of the pre-war period, built either plumb to the street or each with its useless few feet of space in front which mocked the name of garden. Uplifted is needed a matter of degrees in connection with the more lamentable of these building schemes. Cheap bricks, cheap clays, cheap window-frames do not conduce to beauty, and the cry is—for houses that people can afford to rent. The contrast between the old picturesque cottage and the hideous modern box of to-day strikes everyone. Only it is well to remember that they are discomforts in picturesque old cottages as in picturesque old mansions. Really in houses of either kind, downright ugliness could surely be avoided, but homeliness and plainness—even severe plainness—have long been alien.—*Daily Telegraph*.

BEST-SELLING DRIVER.

DR. LITTLETON ON GOOD AND BAD ENGLISH.

The boys at our public schools at the age of 10 have no belief in learning," said Dr. Littleton, (formerly headmaster of Hailbury and of Eton) in an address to the English Association on "Teaching through English," at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.

They do not wish for knowledge except as a means of livelihood, which has nothing to do with the matter.

It might be asked why he had not introduced training through English at Eton. He answered that, though he had long been dissatisfied with the intellectual training given to most of the boys, he had not the faintest notion at what to substitute for it.

If a boy was always given good English he learned good English and to have had. We should not have specialists, as we had to-day, with circulations of two million for books that were absolute drivel from beginning to end.

Reform must come through the preparatory schools, but these were influenced by the tradition of the public schools, as these, too, were influenced by the universities.

HOW I STOOD BY MY KAISER.

AN ADMIRING COUNT'S TALES.

A reverent admirer of the ex-Kaiser, Count Kospoth, has published a book called "How I stood by My Kaiser," in which he tries quite unsuccessfully to substitute a portrait of a noble and god-like Emperor for the portrait of a vain and foolish Emperor recently given in Count Zeltitz Trützschler's book.

Count Kospoth, who is 85, was about 60 when he met the Kaiser for the first time at a hunting party in the neighbourhood of the count's home.

"As I set out," he writes in his diary, "I made up my mind not to play the part of a Count but to be received by him seriously, and I do not think I particularly pleased the Kaiser. I had imagined that he was quite different."

"THIS GRATEFUL CAP."

The count, who held that the Kospoths were every bit as good as the Hohenzollerns, ended by seeing a good deal of the Kaiser, but he appears to have feared that his bluntness of speech would bring him into disgrace.

He says that General Bissing was the only other man in the Kaiser's entourage who dared to speak to the Kaiser bluntly, and he does not realise that this statement reflects severely on the character of William II.

The count tells a good story of the general.

The Kaiser once wanted to abolish the beautiful helmet worn by the Gardes du Corps and to give the troops in its place the helmet of a Roman soldier. But when he showed a sketch of the design to General Bissing, the general said, "No, your majesty, I won't have this ghastly tin cap for my regiment."

The design is mine," said the Kaiser, and Bissing replied: "That makes no sort of difference and does not make the thing any finer."

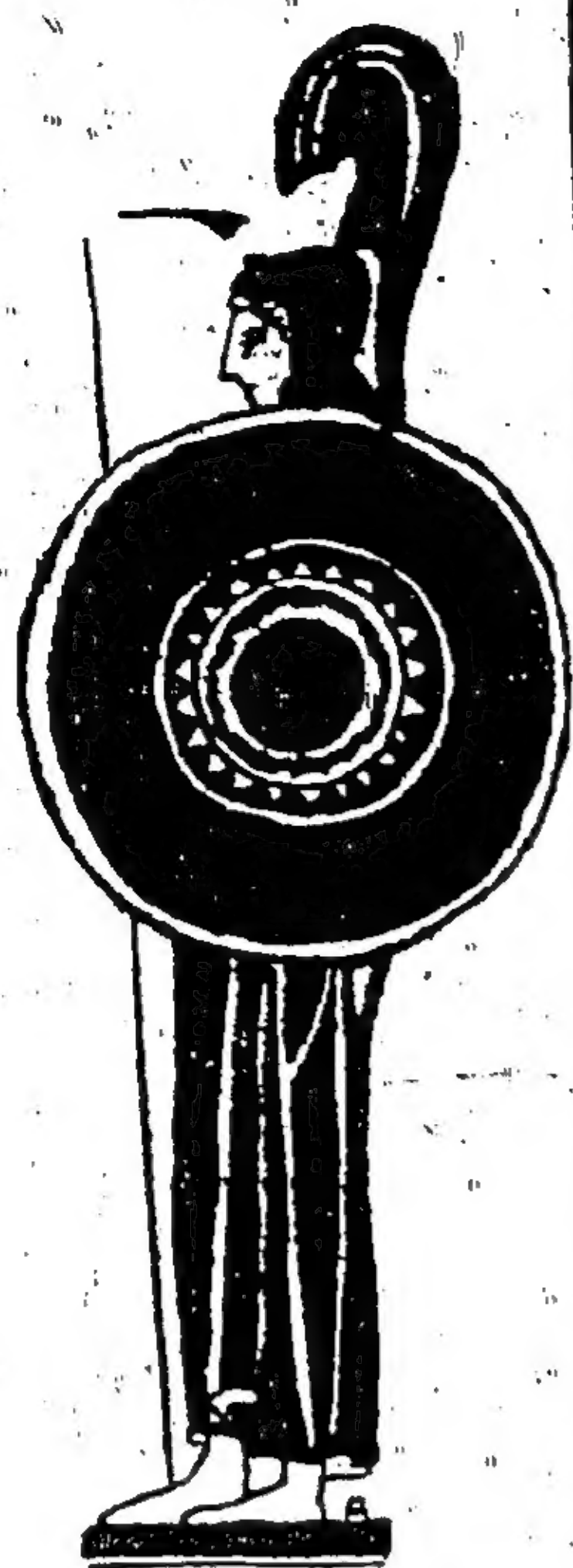
THE GAME BAG.

A tale of a pleasant shoot on Count Tschirsky's estate gives another picture. The Kaiser's host was anxious that the sovereign should have the gratification of shooting a very large number of birds. Count Kospoth writes:

An old gamekeeper, knowing this, picked up the birds after each drive and counted like this: "21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 76

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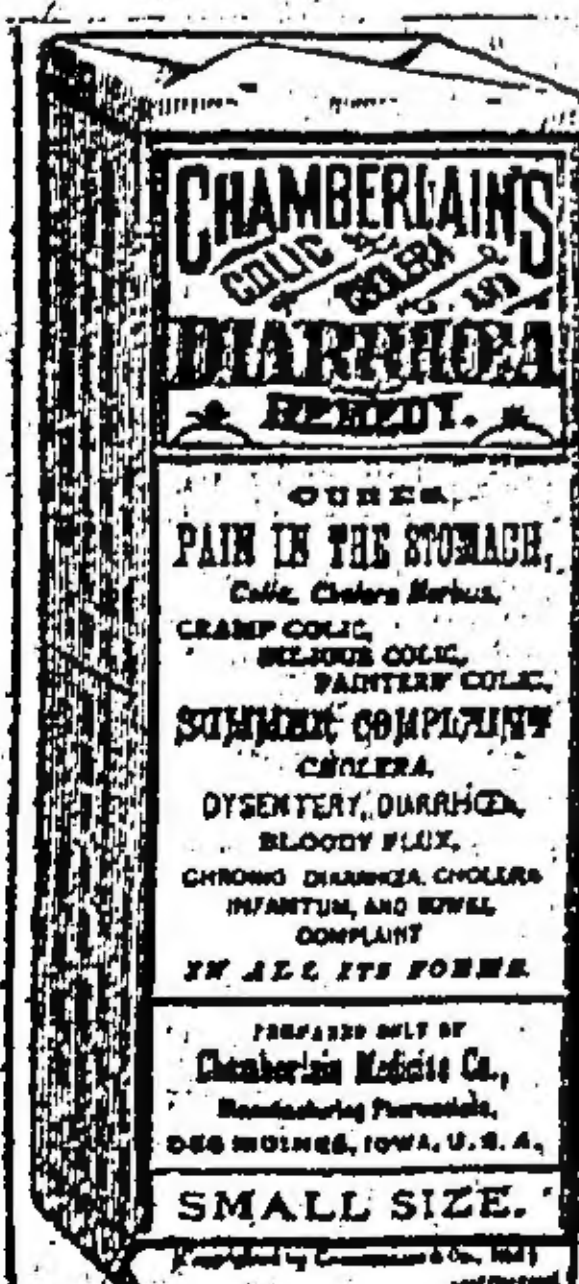
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ENGINEERING PROBLEMS OF ANCIENT EGYPT.

THE PROBLEM OF THE OBELISKS.

It is quite startling to encounter a book about the ancient Egyptians which deals not with the mysteries of their religion, their elaborate funeral arrangements, or their shadowy history, but with a purely practical activity of their daily life. Whether they built for religious purposes or not, the Egyptians were great builders. That is the essential fact about them. But for it we should probably be unaware that they had ever existed. And it may be asserted with confidence that nothing interests the average visitor to Egypt so much as the practical question of how their mighty buildings were put up. How, for instance, were the Pyramids completed with such mathematical accuracy? How were the great monoliths for the temple pillars quarried from the living rock by people who had no steel? How were they afterwards transported from the quarries and placed in position on their pedestals?

To these questions every tourist, according to his temperament, conceals his own reply. It is a happy hunting ground for the crank and the dabbler in the occult—that base of the serious student—as Mr. Engelbach calls him. But from the serious student himself, the Egyptologist expert who ought to know, we get hardly any guidance at all. Egyptologists as Mr. Engelbach complains, think only of papyri and inscriptions, and the contents of tombs. It has been alleged against them that they will ruthlessly remove architectural features in the hope of finding a roll of papyri or a mummy underneath. They have never taken the trouble to investigate the granite quarries at Assuan, because, as Mr. Engelbach shrewdly observes, the quarries "are not likely to afford good museum pieces." It is a serious reproach, and we fear that it is not undeserved.

STUDY OF OBELISKS.

Mr. Engelbach, then, in his special study of obelisks—their quarrying, transportation and erection—has the field almost to himself, and the result is a most interesting and delightful little book. He begins at the quarry, and there he has a very valuable piece of evidence in the form of an enormous obelisk, longer than any other that we know of, and more than twice as heavy, which has never been completely removed from the rock. At the last moment, flaws (which are now plainly to be seen) were discovered in the granite, and the ancient Egyptian workmen, after months of heavy toil, were constrained to leave the obelisk still attached to the rock, surrounded by the deep trench which they had hacked out in order to remove it.

As to their quarrying tools, Mr. Engelbach is clear that they had no steel. We know all the Egyptian words for metals, and none of them could be applied to it. But their chisels must have been made of some very hard metal, harder than the hardened copper that they used for razors—in fact, some metal that we do not know. In addition to chisels and wedges, they used for their quarrying "pounders" or balls of hard dolomite, attached to rammers, to bruise away the surface. These pounders were exclusively used for making the sides of the obelisk smooth. For levelling they employed what we call "boring-rods," some of which have been found in the quarries. It took them over four months, working twelve hours a day, to make the preliminary trenches, and eight months to detach the obelisk from below. Then came the problem of removal, and here at least six thousand men would be required. The Egyptians knew nothing of winches, and hardly anything of pulleys. A way would be cut out of the quarry, and the obelisk would be rolled down the hill until it rested upon a sledge which had been previously buried in the sand. The sledge, either on a greased track or on wheels (Mr. Engelbach thinks the latter was more usual), would be dragged to the river, where a boat had been similarly buried in the bank.

FUNDS REQUIRED.

Arrived at its destination, the usually accepted theory is that a bark would be gradually built up under the obelisk with the assistance of levers until it was tilted or to its pedestal in an upright position. Mr. Engelbach will have none of this. The method would be too inaccurate. There is one existing obelisk—that of Queen Hatshep at Matruh—which stands askew upon its base. All the others have slipped accurately into the prepared grooves. Mr. Engelbach's theory is that a large mound was built right over the site, with a funnel in the middle, shaped like the funnel through which wine is poured into bottles, and with its thin end finishing over the base on which the obelisk was to rest. This funnel was filled with loose sand, and the obelisk was dragged to the top of the mound and slipped into it. Then the sand was gradually removed through a passage dug out below until the monument stood erect in situ.

For his investigations at the quarries Mr. Engelbach has been allowed by the Egyptian Government up to date a total sum of about seventy-six pounds. He estimates that for about £300 "a really comprehensive study of ancient Egyptian quarrying could be made." It seems unlikely that he will ever get it.—C. WILKINSON in Spectator.

SAYINGS OF A WEEK.

Women take the very singular view that if a man commits murder he ought to be hanged.—*Mr. Justice Rowlatt.*

Idealism is the root of all genuine and constructive reform, and without it there can be no progress.—*Canon Alexander.*

Speaking generally, boys are better behaved and more civil than in their father's time.—*Mr. M. L. Jacks.*

Our women-writers look like boy angels without wings, and they write like fallen angels without asterisks.—*Mr. A. B. Walkley.*

Billous?

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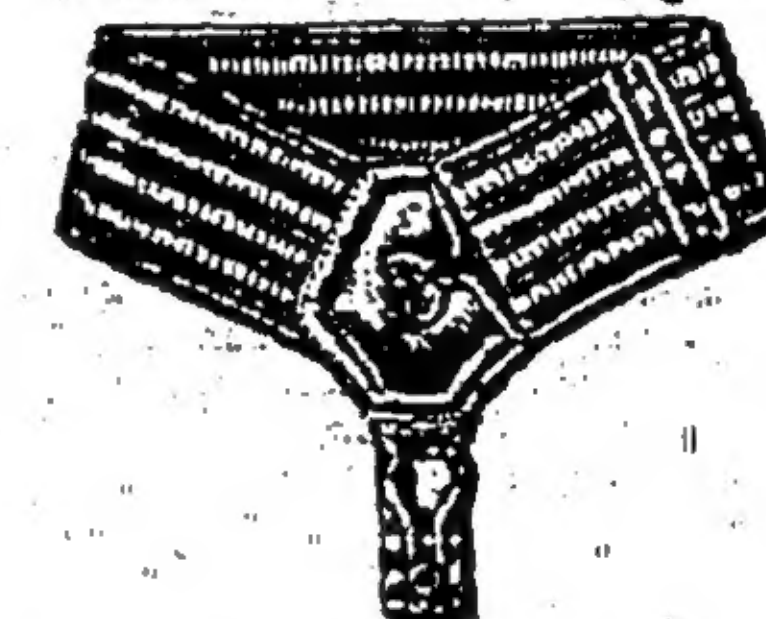
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TJISONDARI	JAVA	15th	21st	SHANGHAI
TJIKINI	JAVA	22nd	24th	JAPAN
TJIBODAS	SHANGHAI	23rd	25th	BATAVIA
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TJIKEMBANG	SHANGHAI	27th	29th	BATAVIA

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.	Friday, 6th June
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Monday, 20th May
BANGKOK, SAIGON via SINGAPORE.	Friday, 4th June
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & RANGOON.	Sunday, 1st June
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.	Sunday, 24th May
NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.	Saturday, 17th May
JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi and Nagoya.	Monday, 19th May
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.	Monday, 19th May
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.	Sunday, 11th May, Noon
TAKAO & KEELUNG.	Sunday, 18th May, Noon
TAKAO & KEELUNG.	Friday, 16th May

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About 20th May, 1924.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Atika"	5th June	10th June
M/S. "Malaya"	2nd July	20th July
M/S. "Annam"	18th	—
M/S. "Australien"	4th September	—

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THE STRANDED CROCODILE.

LONG WALKS THROUGH JUNGLE AND FOREST.

Crocodiles (says Captain C. R. S. Pimman in *Blackwood*), are amphibious, and often make long journeys on the dry land, not from choice, but from force of circumstances. I am quite sure that but few of the people who are well acquainted with these creatures realise that when moving on land they do not crawl along with bellies on the ground, but move at a sort of waddling run, first like the large desert monitors or iguanas, with bodies right off the ground and legs nearly straight, and this gives them rather a comical appearance. The tail alone drags on the ground, and when the soil is soft leaves a track, which is not unlike that made by a native plough. A friend of mine who was a keen sportsman and naturalist, and who had to his credit many years of experience in the Chauda jungles of the Central Provinces, told me that he had once actually met a crocodile in the heart of the forest at the end of the dry weather, and that it was evidently making its way back to water. He noticed particularly the plough-like track made by the tail, with the quite unmistakable footprints, either side of the body, and he thought that these tracks would puzzle most people, and possibly result in their conjuring up the vision of some fearsome prehistoric monster. On another occasion he came across a similar track in the jungle many miles from the nearest river, though this time he did not see the beast itself.

What happens is something like this. In the rainy season, when the large rivers are in high flood, the crocodile finds life rather hard. There is an abundance of water everywhere and the game neither comes to the rivers to drink nor does it any longer lie up in the luxuriant cool grass on the islands or in the marshy areas in the low-lying river-bed. It is true that putrid carcasses come floating down the river, but they are often few and very far between, while, unless actually caught in a driftwood or helplessly stationary in backwaters, they are more likely to be missed than captured. Women may also occasionally be seized when filling their water-pots, but again, this is also a very precarious method of existence, besides which human beings also are not easy to obtain when the river is in flood.

In consequence, the crocodiles begin to make their way up tributary streams and nullahs, which are dry at other seasons, but which during the monsoon lead them far inland to localities where they have a better chance of capturing game. The crocodile then takes up his abode in some favourable spot where he does not have to go hungry, and possibly later on discovers that the nullah he is living in is fast drying up. His next move is probably to betake himself to the nearest large pool for a while, where he will be very loth to leave such comfortable quarters. In fact, he will probably tell him whether the pool is likely to dry up as well, and if it is the case, there are only two alternatives left for him. He can either return to the parent river, or he can take up his abode in a village tank.

BIGGEST RAILWAY ENGINE.

WEMBLEY CONTRAST.

Railway enthusiasts will find two supreme joys in the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

Side by side stand one of the smallest engines that ever pulled a train and the biggest yet built in Great Britain.

They are to be exhibited by their owners, the London and North-Eastern Railway Company. One is Stephenson's engine, "Locomotion" No. 1, which drew the first train at the opening of the first passenger railway in the world—Stockton and Darlington Railway—in 1825.

The other is the "Flying Scotsman." The little No. 1 weighs about 15 tons and the "Flying Scotsman" about 140 tons, an official of the London and North-Eastern Railway told a reporter. "The speed of the first was 12 miles an hour; the second could, if necessary, do 100 miles an hour. Its average speed on a long run is a mile a minute."

"To complete the 'atmosphere' of the exhibit, Stephenson's engine stands on the original thin iron rails embedded in the original stone sleeper used on the old Stockton and Darlington Railway."

The baby engine which nearly a century ago went proudly puffing through the astonished countryside has been brought to Wembley in a truck all the way from Darlington Station, where it has stood for many years. The "Flying Scotsman" was run into the grounds on its own lines, which extend from Wembley Hill Station. It is one of 44 engines of its kind now running.

RUINS FOUND BY CHANCE.

A NEBUCHADNEZZAR BRICK.

BAGHDAD.—Professor Langdon, the Oxford Professor of Assyriology, who is directing the Weld-Blundell Expedition, has just made the following interesting statement in relation to his recent most important find of a Sumerian library of cuneiform tablets in the Kish ruins.

I was convinced that a great library lay on the western side of a certain mound, and I dug there vainly for weeks. After that, work has temporarily abandoned, but the conviction that the library was there disturbed my mind and even haunted my sleep.

In despair, and grasping a chance of divination, I went alone to the top of the mound and chose a brick of the age of Nebuchadnezzar, which lay at my feet, and marked on it an arrow. Then, after blindfolding myself and turning round many times to lose my bearings, I threw the brick backwards over my head.

The next morning, digging was recommenced at the place indicated by the arrow, and within two hours a large nest of valuable literary tablets was found.

Professor Langdon also stated that twenty library rooms, which obviously formed a part of Kish College four thousand years ago, had now been excavated, and, in his opinion, there were no limits to the possibilities of further great discoveries next year.—*Reuter*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ambrose (M.M.), due May 12th.
Cybele (Blue Funnel), due May 21st.
Demodocus (Blue Funnel), due June 7th.
Empress of Russia (due May 18th).
Hecuba (Blue Funnel), due to-day.
Hindenburg (Hugo Stinnes), due May 30th.
Laomedon (Blue Funnel), due May 13th.
Lycoris (Blue Funnel), due May 23rd.
Mentor (Blue Funnel), due May 14th.
Patrick Henry (P.M.), due May 16th.
President Harrison (Dollar), due May 20th.
President Madison (Admiral Oriental), due May 14th.
President Pierce (M.M.), due May 10th.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 8th.

	Previous Day	On Date	Date
Barometer	29.77	29.77	29.79
Thermometer	74	74	75
Humidity	88	88	88
Wind Direction	SSW	SSW	SW
Force	2	2	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest observed temperature on 7th ... 85
Lowest observed temperature on 7th ... 70

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 9th to 15th, 1924.

Days of Week	High Water		Low Water	
	Time	Height	Time	Height
Fri.	9 h. 15 m.	4.2	11 h. 30 m.	1.7
Satur.	10 h. 11 m.	4.0	12 h. 30 m.	1.9
Sun.	11 h. 02 m.	4.4	1 h. 30 m.	1.8
Mon.	12 h. 02 m.	4.9	2 h. 30 m.	1.9
Tues.	13 h. 02 m.	4.7	3 h. 30 m.	1.8
Wed.	14 h. 02 m.	4.5	4 h. 30 m.	1.6
Thur.	15 h. 02 m.	4.3	5 h. 30 m.	1.4

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Sole Distributors: THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1923.

Revised by the Members.

PRICE ... \$5.

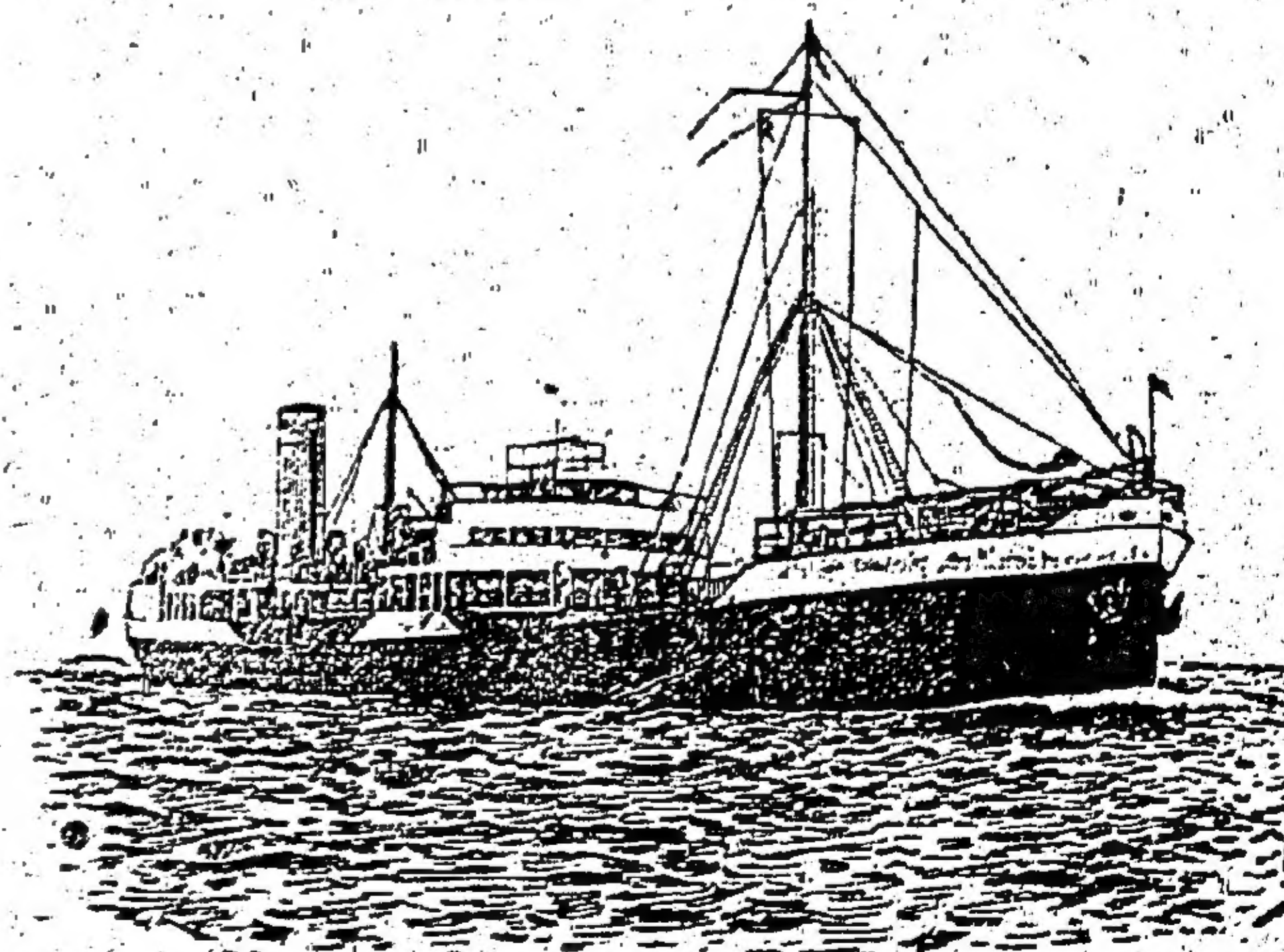
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427' 0" x 58' 1" x 11' 0" 6,400 tons d.w. x 2,100 H.P.

Built by THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., at KOWLOON DOCKS to the order of THE ANGLO-BAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., being one of four similar vessels built in these works to the same order.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager;

R. M. DYER, B. Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

PASSENGER SERVICE.
 "KOSMO" ... 13th May ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "CITY OF ATHENS" ... 13th May ... Marseilles, London, etc.
 "CITY OF LAHORE" ... 16th Oct ... Shanghai and Japan.
 "CITY OF LAHORE" ... 7th Dec ... Marseilles, London, etc.

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1st Class "A" ... 2nd Class "A" ... 3rd Class "A" ...
 "B" ... "C" ... "D" ...
 Cargo Steamers, Saloon Passage £62.
 NOTE—Particulars of Passage Rate by Cargo Steamers.

For further particulars, apply to—
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BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the
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 (OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong

"CITY OF ORAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th May.
 "OANFA" ... via Suez Canal ... 21st May.
 "KASAMA" ... via Suez Canal ... 31st May.
 "DIOMED" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. (HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.)

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamer	Next Sailing from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hkg. and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
CHAMBORD	11th May
PAUL LECAT	18th May
ANDRE LEBON	25th May
AMBOISE	8th June
CHANTILLY	22nd June
ANGERS	8th July

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
 A CLASS (1st Class) ... 2nd Class ... 3rd Class ...
 STEAMERS (2nd) ... 3rd Class ...

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP

"DUNKIRK about

"SI-KIANG" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due

to arrive End of May.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

8, Queen's Building.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Friday, 9th May, at 4 p.m.
 HAIPHONG ... Capt. W. E. Turnbull ... Tuesday, 13th May, at 1 p.m.
 HAIPHONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Friday, 16th May, at 5 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Rake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
 General Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For **BOSTON**

and

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S.S. "ROMAN PRINCE" ... 14th May.

S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" ... 1st July.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telephone: Central 312. Telegrams: Furprince.

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MIEZAPORE"	6,715	15th May, Noon	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"PLASSY"	7,435	17th May, Noon	Mars, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,933	21st May	S'pore, Colombo & B'way.
"NAGPORE"	5,235	27th May	Mars, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	9,037	31st May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"ALIPORE"	5,473	9th June	do.
"SUIA"	6,813	13th June	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	14th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SOUDAN"	6,685	23rd June	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,811	28th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KARMALA"	9,038	12th July	do.
"SUIA"	6,813	12th July	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	22nd July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	25th July	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd Aug.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Sept.	do.
"KANSAR-I-HIND"	11,430	20th Sept.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,933	4th Oct.	do.
"MOREA"	10,811	18th Oct.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Nov.	Mars, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	6,949	25th May	Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
"TORILLA"	5,205	13th June	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	18th June	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	28th May	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"AKAFURA"	6,030	2nd July	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th July	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton, London, via the Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"SUIA"	6,813	16th May	Shanghai.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	17th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TORILLA"	5,205	24th May	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,811	30th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	30th May	Moji & Kobe.
"ANAFURA"	6,000	17th June	Shanghai.
"SOUDAN"	6,685	11th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,038	27th June	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	5th July	Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th July	Shanghai.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	11th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd July	Shanghai.
"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KANSAR-I-HIND"	11,430	23rd Aug.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,933	3rd Sept.	do.
"AKAFURA"	6,030	6th Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Oct.	Singapore, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,038	1st Nov.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	14th Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,037	29th Nov.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,769	12th Dec.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the car carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 8th May, 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 10th May, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"TAMING"	On 10th May, 2 p.m.
TIENHSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 10th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 10th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 11th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 11th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHUNANG"	On 12th May, D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENGTO"	On 12th May, 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 13th May, D.L.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 13th May, 10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 13th May, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"KIANGSU"	On 13th May, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHINKIANG"	On 14th May, D.L.
SHANGHAI	"KWANGCHOW"	On 20th May, 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fookow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
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 Telephone Central 38.
 CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
 SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thura, Is. & Aus. Ports.
"CHANGSHA"	23rd May	28th May

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo loaded through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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 Telephone No. Central 38. Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.
 FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 3rd June

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO" ... Sails about 1st June.
 S.S. "NIPPON" ... Sails about 3rd June.
 S.S. "GERANIA" ... Sails about 20th June.
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails about 3rd July.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "NUMIDIA" ... Sails about 11th May.
 S.S. "AUSSA" ... Sails about 4th June.
 S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails about 7th June.
 S.S. "SILVIO PELLICO" ... Sails about 4th July.
 S.S. "NIPPON" ... Sails about 8th July.
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails about 7th August.

* Cargo only.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR CALCUTTA COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails about 10th June.
 Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
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STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.B. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 24th May
 U.S.B. "West Farolan" ... Due Hongkong 27th May
 U.S.B. "West Farolan" ... Leave Hongkong 8th June
 U.S.B. "West Farolan" ... Leave Hongkong 12th June

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
 U.S.B. "Las Vegas" ... Due Hongkong 7th May
 U.S.B. "Las Vegas" ... Leave Hongkong 10th May

TO MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.
 U.S.B. "West Carmora" ... Due Hongkong 20th May
 U.S.B. "West Carmora" ... Leave Hongkong 23rd May

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

TO SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU AND MANILA.
 U.S.B. "West Montop" ... Due Hongkong 8th June
 U.S.B. "West Montop" ... Leave Hongkong 10th June

For Full Information, APPLY TO—
STRUTHERS AND BARRY.
 1st Floor, Queen's Building,
 Phone No. Central 2008.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN CHINA-PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, STRAITS & JAVA.
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Y. K. K. Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

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REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For CANTON

For HAIPHONG via Hothow & Pakhoi

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "NANYO MARU No. 1" ... on or about 9th May.

For further particulars, please apply to—
 Branch Office: No. 37, Bonham Street West. Tel. Central No. 155.
 S. KITAHARA, Agent. Top Floor, King's Building. Tel. Central Nos. 140 & 4457.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Linna	9th May
EGROPS via Negapatam (Letters only, London, 10th April)	Peking Maru	10th May
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	10th May
SHANGHAI	Shantung	11th May
SHANGHAI	Loanodon	11th May
SUEZ AND STRAITS	Tanaka Maru	11th May
EGROPS via Negapatam (papers only, London, 10th April)		
U.S.A., JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Pres. Monroe	12th May
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Tango Maru	14th May
MANILA	Pres. Madison	17th May
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Shan Maru	19th May
STRAITS	Changsha	20th May
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Alma Maru	20th May
JAPAN	Albi Maru	25th May

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Java via Soerabaya	Tyldesol	Friday, 9th, 10.30 A.M.
Haiphong	F. L. Mounts	10.30 A.M.
Haiphong	Procto	1.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Changsha	2.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	3.30 P.M.
Swatow	Solomon	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Procto	5.30 P.M.
Samahni and Wuchow	Tanning	
Japan	Maean Maru	Saturday, 10th, 8.00 A.M.
Holbow	Shinko	8.30 A.M.
Amoy and Manila	Suizong	10.00 A.M.
Amoy	Tanning	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Seichun	2.30 P.M.
Seigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Malacca, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, about 13th June—Ship sails on Sunday, 11th May, at 4 p.m.	Chamford	Registration 4.15 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.
Fakhoi and Haiphong	Fan Vollenhorst	5.00 P.M.
Holbow and Haiphong	Leung	Sunday, 11th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Anahua Maru	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Luchow	9.00 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Tanning	
Straits and Celebes	Tanning	Monday, 12th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits	Shinko	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Shinko	5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Tanning	Tuesday, 13th, 8.30 A.M.
Amoy	Linna	8.30 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Monroe	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Linna	Noon
Swatow and Bangkok	Changsha	1.00 P.M.
Swatow	Amoy	1.00 P.M.
Swatow	Kwong King	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Shidzoku Maru	Wednesday, 14th, 9.30 A.M.
Japan	Tango Maru	Thursday, 15th, 9.30 A.M.
Swatow	Yat Shing	5.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

HELENUS	12TH MAY	London, Rotterdam & Antwerp
PATROCLUS	19TH MAY	Marseilles, London & Rotterdam
AUTOLYCUS	26TH MAY	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
DARDANUS	2ND JUNE	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

RHESUS	20TH MAY	Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow
CALCHAS	1ST JUNE	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
NINGCHOW	20TH JUNE	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

PROTESLAUS	23RD MAY	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
ACHILLES	23RD JUNE	

NEW YORK SERVICE

OANFA	21ST MAY	via Suez and Boston
DIOMED	11TH JUNE	via Suez and Boston
MENELAUS	21ST JUNE	via Suez and Boston

PASSENGER SERVICE

MENTOR	15TH MAY	for Shanghai
PATROCLUS	19TH MAY	for Singapore, Marseilles & London
MENTOR	16TH JUNE	for Singapore, Marseilles & London
ANCHISES	14TH JULY	for Singapore, Marseilles & London
TEIRESIAS	11TH AUG.	for Singapore & London
SARPEDON	8TH SEPT.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Mr. & Mrs. MARTIN JOHNSON'S
TRAILING AFRICAN
WILD ANIMALS.

Every beast of the African jungle shown in all its untamable ferocity!

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OPENING QUOTATIONS.

May 8th, 1924.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4
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Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/4
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	800
Credit, 4 months' sight	800
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	51 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	53
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	168 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	168 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	168 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	168 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	133 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	104 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	101 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	130 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	nom.
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	14 1/2
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	14 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	8 1/2
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	49.40
SILVER, per oz	33 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$1,500,000
Surplus	\$25,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

Court of Directors:
W. L. PATTEN, Esq., Chairman
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman
E. D. F. Beth, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq., J. P. Warren, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, N. L. Watson, Esq.
A. O. Lang, Esq., G. M. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. G. STERN, Esq.
Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. B. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1924. [27]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
Interest on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
A. H. BARLOW, Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1924. [28]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£3,000,000

FOR EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. P. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, April 8th, 1924. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN,
LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,900,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Guei, Kagi, Karsenka, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinau, Shingchiou, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tokyo, Aka.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiangsi, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTRIES WESTMINSTER AND PARL BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Siam, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch India, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
S. KONDOH, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1923.

GOLDEN SPECIALS

Virginia Cigarettes

OF

RARE QUALITY

Packed in Hermetically Sealed Tins of

25

Cigarettes.

Now on Sale at all Clubs, Hotels, Stores, etc.

Residents in the Ports of CANTON, SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, MACAO and WUCHOW should apply to the Agents who now have Stocks on hand.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. (CHINA), LTD.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£20,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND
MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Kowloon, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kanpur, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Soerabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Malay).

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
N. C. WILSON, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
PARIS.

Head Office: 95 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Fr. 59,967,233.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Mengtze, Shanghai, Canton, Nankai, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tonkin, Hankow, Pondicherry, Yunnanfu, Hanoi.

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; The Chartered Bank; The Bank of England; The Bank of France; The Bank of Italy; The Bank of Spain; The Bank of Portugal; The Bank of Greece; The Bank of Egypt; The Bank of Syria; The Bank of Persia; The Bank of India; The Bank of China; The Bank of Japan; The Bank of Siam; The Bank of Annam; The Bank of Cambodia; The Bank of Laos; The Bank of Tonkin; The Bank of Yunnan; The Bank of Kweichow; The Bank of Chekiang; The Bank of Shensi; The Bank of Shanxi; The Bank of Szechwan; The Bank of Kiangsi; The Bank of Hubei; The Bank of Hunan; The Bank of Anhui; The Bank of Jiangsu; The Bank of Zhejiang; The Bank of Jiangxi; The Bank of Guangdong; The Bank of Guangxi; The Bank of Yunnan; The Bank of Kweichow; The Bank of Chekiang; The Bank of Shensi; The Bank of Shanxi; The Bank of Szechwan; The Bank of Kiangsi; The Bank of Hubei; The Bank of Hunan; The Bank of Anhui; The Bank of Jiangsu; The Bank of Zhejiang; The Bank of Jiangxi; 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